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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

VOL. VI. NO. 21. WHOLE NO. 153.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
18-20 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1893.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. VI. NO. 21.

NEW YORK.

MARCH 25, 1893

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Published Weekly by the

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.
Subscription price, \$3.00 per year. Single Copies, 10 cents.

Renewals.—Two weeks after the receipt of a remittance, the extension of the subscription will be indicated by the yellow label on the wrapper.

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The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

LETTERS ON WEIGHTY CURRENT PROBLEMS.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

Deutsche Revue, Breslau, February.

I.

DISARMAMENT AND THE MILITARY POSITION IN EUROPE.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

IN reply to your question as to the possibility or impossibility of a universal disarmament, I can repeat only what I have already said—for example, in my book on "The Present Position of European Politics"—that the unfortunate annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany in 1870, contrary to the will of the inhabitants, rendered it impossible for a haughty and unbending nation like France to accept the results of the war as final. But for this annexation I am convinced that in France, where the sentiment in favor of peace is widely prevalent, the sting of defeat would have gradually disappeared without thought of revenge. As the matter stands France

must remain armed, and persistently seek a closer alliance with Russia. This necessarily forces Germany to a continued increase of her forces. Italy might reduce her land forces, and even withdraw from the Triple Alliance, without inducing any change in the general condition of affairs. She might be perfectly assured that such reduction would not tempt any foreign Power to assail her, for in such case she would, of course, ally herself with the other side, and strengthen its forces by her stately fleet. In passing it may be observed briefly, that England, for her own interests, might be tempted to protect the neutrality of Italy. Apart from Italy, any question of disarmament on the continent of Europe is, in my opinion, out of the question under existing political conditions. The best that we can immediately hope is that the armed peace will endure as long as possible. No effort of the Peace League could influence Germany to restore the annexed provinces, and even if Germany were so disposed, I fear that after all that has occurred, this alone would not influence the character of the future. This is a sad outlook; but we should deceive ourselves if we were to paint the future in brighter colors. . . .

II.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL VON BOGUSLAWSKI.

Sir Charles Dilke repeats the charge frequently heard abroad, and especially among the Radicals, that the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine is responsible for the existing increased armament and general state of unrest which prevails in Europe. Sir Charles Dilke's assumption that, but for the annexation of these provinces, France would have maintained peaceable and friendly relations with us, is a purely arbitrary one, opposed to every historical principle. I ask: Did France exhibit any such peaceful disposition after 1815 when her boundaries were left undisturbed? Did she not instigate the war-rumors of 1840, and the Luxembourg Deal of 1867? Did she not demand German soil from Bismarck in 1866 and finally force an unprovoked war upon us in 1870? Non-Germans, in calm philosophic mood may possibly give such a verdict as Sir Charles Dilke's. Were Sir Charles a German he would express different views. It is only the unpatriotic Social-Democracy, among us, that insults Germany by stamping the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine as a robbery.

He who appeals to the sword severs all treaty and international rights subsisting between him and the foe; and must consequently accept the arbitrament of the sword. The new international conditions are based on the Treaty of Peace.

The defeated, after a resort to the sword, can never again appeal to the relations which existed before the war. That France gave the provocation is a fact that none but a few Social-Democrats have ever called in question. That she really gave the provocation has recently been confirmed by an analysis of the confused Ems Dispatches. If we had again forborne, as in 1815, to insist on the restoration of these old German provinces, it would have been equivalent to a concession that France enjoyed the privilege of attacking other countries without incurring any risk of forfeiture, while she, on the contrary, after her victories asserted the right of annexation as a matter of course. The German people were unanimous through a thousand channels for the reclamation of the provinces previously wrested from us. *Peace without annexation was simply unthinkable.*

That the conquered provinces had a better right to decide on their own future by popular vote than the conquerors—that is monstrous. The disarmament of Italy by land and her withdrawal from the Triple Alliance, which Sir Charles Dilke advocates, would probably result in precipitating war. Cer-

tainly both sides would leave Italy in peace, rather than provoke the hostility of its navy; but how would it be with Italy after the war, especially if France were the victor? At the Treaty of Peace she might expect precisely such treatment as Prussia experienced in 1856 at the Peace of Paris—she would become a vassal of France.

As to any participation in the war, by England, on the side of the Triple Alliance, Sir Charles Dilke does not appear to think. In 1891, I met an Englishman at Geneva who remarked to me: "England's interests in the Mediterranean and in Egypt imperatively demand that, at the outbreak of hostilities, England shall at once ally herself on the side of the Triple Allies, and she will do so." This is also my view. If the Triple Alliance should be defeated, the English would then soon see whether they could maintain their hold in Egypt or not. A general belief that England would join the Triple Alliance at the outbreak of hostilities would afford the best possible guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

In Sir Charles Dilke's views as to the impossibility of a general disarmament, I entirely concur. The suggestion that Italy should nevertheless disarm, is the less intelligible and smacks of a French friendship *à tout prix*, engaged in for no other object than to place England herself in an unfavorable position.

THE HOME-RULE BILL.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Nineteenth Century, London, March.

THE Home-Rule Bill, in my opinion, will pass the House of Commons this session. But I do not expect it to pass the House of Lords this session. The Peers will no doubt reject it. Some people talk about the possibility of a dissolution in consequence. There will be no dissolution. Nothing is less likely than that Mr. Gladstone would allow the Peers, by any action of theirs, to decree a dissolution. The Bill, when thrown out by the House of Lords, will, in all probability, be brought in again in an Autumn session, and by the time it passes the Commons there will have been agitation enough in the country to induce the House of Lords to think twice before entering on a second veto. The reception which the Bill has got thus far is very satisfactory to Home-Rulers. The Bill is not all that I would have. Its financial clauses, in the judgment of my friend, Mr. Sexton, who has a perfect genius for finance, are anything but satisfactory, and would oblige the Irish Legislature to impose new taxes in order to do any useful work. I have naturally the strongest objection to seeing Ireland started on her course of self-government with a financial arrangement that threatens at the very outset something like early national bankruptcy. But there is no reason to doubt that the financial arrangements can be considerably moderated in the future; and of one thing I am certain, and that is that the Liberal constituencies throughout Great Britain have not the slightest desire to be niggardly in their dealings with Ireland.

The one great and crying demand of the Irish people is for a measure which shall allow them to manage their own domestic and national affairs. The Irish people are anxious above all things that England should take her centralized government off the neck of Ireland. They are willing to welcome any measure which gives them, under almost any restrictions, the real government of their own affairs. They are sick of being governed from Westminster. Therefore they welcome Mr. Gladstone's Bill because they believe it will do that much for them. They do not trouble themselves greatly about the Veto, and neither do I. Something must always be taken on trust. They have a quiet conviction—and so have I—that the Veto will never be exercised with any wanton and vexatious purpose.

I prefer very much the arrangement about the Second Chamber in the present Bill to the arrangement about the

Second Order in the first Bill. But I believe it is inevitable that we should have a Second Chamber; and, if we must have, I do not see how we could have it under a better arrangement. Of course, I do not like the idea of a second and a larger franchise. But if you want to have what may be called a superior Chamber, you must have some condition of superiority. I do not know that we can do anything better than to accept the principle of the franchise "of a rateable value of more than twenty pounds" in the election of members of the Irish Legislative Council. I wish the Chambers were not called "Legislative Council" and "Legislative Assembly." I would rather have it, as in Canada, a Senate and a House of Commons; but I believe there was uneasiness about the House of Commons, and uneasiness even about the Senate, and therefore we have come to Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

I am not fond of large representative assemblies, but I think a Chamber of 103 is rather a small proportionate number for Ireland. I do not particularly object to the reduced number of Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament. I do think that the whole number of Irish representatives ought to be kept up until the Land Question is either settled in the Imperial Parliament, or relegated to the Parliament in College Green, Dublin. But, human nature being what it is, I fancy that there will be no settlement of the question at Westminster.

As to the financial question, the defects pointed out by Mr. Sexton are serious objections. They are made by a man who is as anxious to pass the Home-Rule Bill as I am, but who is a master of his subject, and cannot help seeing difficulties when difficulties are in the way. I can only hope that the difficulties may be got out of the way, and can only repeat my conviction that the English constituencies have not the slightest desire to be niggardly with Ireland, or to turn her out in her new life, like Chaucer's Griselda, in nothing but her smock. I think that a man might stump the Liberal constituencies of England, Scotland, and Wales, from end to end, and make the appeal that the new Irish Parliament should not be turned out by Great Britain as a pauper Parliament, and find not one single No given to his appeal.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin, March.

BY advices from San Francisco we learn that a revolution has broken out in Honolulu, the chief city of the island kingdom of Hawaii; that the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani, has been dethroned, and a provisional government established. Simultaneously, the Queen has issued a manifesto protesting against the violence to her queenly dignity guaranteed by treaty, and emphatically asserting that she forbore resorting to force in the hope of being reinstated in her rights. It is said also that, under instructions of the American Ambassador at Honolulu, the marines belonging to the American warship stationed there were landed, and that a special commission from Honolulu has reached Washington to urge upon the Government of the United States the absorption of the Hawaiian Islands.

The importance of these islands extends far beyond America. Important English interests, and by no means inconsiderable German interests, are involved. This is sufficiently indicated by the numbers of the settlers belonging to those three nations. At the close of 1890 there were 1,928 American residents, 1,348 English, and 1,034 German. In the period of greatest prosperity the total exports amounted to 48,000,000 marks yearly, and the imports to some 20,000,000.

Moreover, the independence of the Hawaiian Islands has been guaranteed by treaty with several European Powers since nearly forty years ago. It may, hence, be assumed that neither England nor Germany can remain simply indifferent to Amer-

ica's latest display of lust of annexation. In fact, it is already reported that England's representative at Hawaii protested against American interference. Most recent advices, too, imply that the American Ambassador in Honolulu played no passive rôle in the present revolution, that he has already proclaimed an American protectorate over the islands, and that President Harrison has forwarded a message to the Senate to consider the project of annexation.

For us Germans the occasion calls for the consideration of other island groups in the Pacific Ocean, and especially of Samoa. While in Hawaii German interests rank only third in the order of precedence, they rank first in Samoa. These islands owe their trade and colonization to German pioneers; moreover, the greater part of the business undertakings in Samoa are in German hands. Both the Samoan and the Hawaiian groups enjoy a splendid position, healthy climate, and most luxurious fertility.

Samoa was declared neutral under the protectorate of the three Powers—the United States, England, and Germany. Hawaii is for the moment the plaything of English and American interests. That these islands should be simply annexed to the United States, is more than England, or even Germany, could concede offhand. Should, however, England and America make pretensions for a definite protectorate over the Hawaiian islands, it may constitute Germany's opportunity for securing Samoa as the price for her consent to the proposed arrangement. But if America make pretensions to a sole protectorate, Germany and England will surely be justified in stipulating that America withdraw all pretensions in respect of Samoa, a measure that would considerably simplify the government of those islands.

But as matters now stand it appears by no means improbable that all these combinations will be brought to naught. In contradistinction to her predecessor, Queen Liliuokalani has ruled the islands prudently; the heir-apparent, Princess Kaiulani, has been brought up in England, and has doubtless won English sympathies, and this, together with the fact that there is a strong royalist party in the islands inimical to the proposed changes, will not improbably result in the Queen being reinstated in her rights.

In conclusion, just one word more concerning the strategic importance to the United States of the establishment of a naval harbor and coaling-station on the Hawaiian Islands. On the one hand, it would secure America's maritime influence against Canada directly, and indirectly against England and the Australian colonies; on the other hand, in the event of a war between America and an Asiatic Power, the possession of a naval harbor within seven days of San Francisco and ten days of Yokohama, would be of immense strategic importance. That America is preparing to develop a naval power commensurate with her rapidly growing maritime interests is evident from the restless energy with which she is pushing forward the augmentation of her warships and naval material.

Compulsory Voting.—It is proposed, by some writers, to make the neglect of voting a misdemeanor punishable by fine and, possibly, imprisonment. This is a very doubtful expediency. Criminal laws have never shown themselves to be very efficacious in procuring the performance of moral and social duties, and there is no reason to suppose they would be more potent in enforcing political ones. There is a mode by which most of our delinquent citizens could be induced to perform their political duties. That mode is to abate the taxes by, say, five or ten per cent., of every man who could show that he had attended the primary meetings and the elections for the current year, and had voted for some candidate. This would be an indirect punishment to those who did not so qualify themselves for the abatement, and it would not require the intervention of a jury to inflict it. The plan proposed may, at first, secure the performance of the duties in a careless, perfunctory manner; but in time the voter who begins by voting merely to save his money will soon find himself acquiring an interest in the business apart from that feature of it, and will gradually come to act from the higher motive of serving his country.—JOHN A. BROMALL, in *Annals of the American Academy*, March.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

WOMAN'S CLUBS IN AMERICA.

A SWEDISH WOMAN'S ESTIMATE OF THEM.

CECILIA WERN.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Dagby, Stockholm*, 6th häft.

WOMAN'S clubs play a part here in New England of which you have no idea in Europe. By Woman's Clubs you must not understand such clubs as are seen in England, with reading, reception, and dining-rooms, and all the other club characteristics, such as men have arranged for their exclusive benefit. Such clubs for women are not to be found in Boston. They are more like the Swedish ball-clubs for general use and improvement. "Sorosis" of New York is said to be the mother to all other woman's clubs. In Boston they say that to the "New England Woman's Club" belongs that honor. However, in America they must have clubs, and scarcely any village or small town is without one. How the ladies of Boston manage to belong to several such clubs is a mystery that perhaps only can be solved by the "higher intelligence" of the "Hub." The natives wonder and the foreigners laugh.

The clubs in America may be divided into two classes, reading-circles, and clubs for amusement and instruction. Reading-circles are, of course, of use where libraries are to be found. They usually take up a subject and dwell upon it, sometimes a year or more, till it has been "read up" from all points of view. In some places the reading-circles resolve themselves into "writing-circles," at the end of the course; i. e., the various members must write a paper on the subject, and read it at some stated meeting. Such writing-circles are useful and worthy of all respect; but where they are composed of members who are indifferent, or who are ignorant, the literary productions are beyond all criticism. I have been present and heard lectures, so-called, on the origin of Gothic art, on Leonardo's mystical art-notions, etc., which were perfect caricatures. The only redeeming feature of the lecture was the excellent photographs shown—but, of course, the lecturer did not make them nor the works of art which were presented. One would think that the women of the United States were the custodians of American love and knowledge of art. The most prominent subject for reading and writing in these clubs, I found to be the "History of Art." But, let me be just. Perhaps they do not always read or write about art. I know of a Shakespeare Club, which meets weekly, but Shakespeare is read only once a month. Perhaps these Art clubs, Tolstoi clubs, Reading clubs, Thursday Morning clubs, etc., are very broad and liberal. Who knows but that Dress Reforms, etc., are discussed once in a while. Shakespeare's own words might apply to the club that bears his name: "What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

But there is another group of clubs for woman which are worthy of all respect. I know of three such in Boston. The "Woman's Press Association" is a club for newspaper women, and has a clearly defined programme. I attended one of their dinners at the Parker House (they have no club-house), and enjoyed myself very much. The "New England Woman's Club" is known for its lectures. The best talent in the country lectures there once a week. This club's monthly supper is quite remarkable: coffee, two slices of beef-tongue, and bread and butter is all that is served. Mental food is placed above anything else. Julia Ward Howe is president. A prominent characteristic of the club is the receptions given to prominent women who come to Boston. The "Women's Educational and Industrial Union" has a large programme, "to meet the needs of women." These needs are met by reading-circles, night-lodgings and midnight-missions. The Union has large rooms, reading-rooms, and restaurants, and maintains classes for instruction in housework and all kinds of female work. This club gives free lectures once a week like all other

clubs. Lecture-giving and lecture-hearing are characteristic of Boston. I heard an elderly lady say, the other day, "I do not like two or three days to pass without a lecture of some kind." That's the animus of Boston. They laugh at it in Boston, but they do not change. They may all be as polished and refined as the members of "The Emery Bag," a club of elderly women before whom I lectured, but that does not entitle Boston to be called the northern Athens.

CITY MISSIONS AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

THE REVEREND FRANK MASON NORTH, M. A.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from Papers in
Methodist Review, New York, March-April.

THE Christian worker in foreign fields has made notable contributions to government, language, commerce, art; to the circle of sciences—geography, ethnology, geology, botany, zoölogy, comparative religion; to the higher pursuits of philosophy and philanthropy. But the missionary in the cities is supposed to be but slightly concerned with what the world of literature and science and statesmanship regards as important and dignifies for its own thought as the problems of the age. It has only just begun to dawn upon the world's consciousness that he has a relation to human progress in its broader sweep.

Underlying the thought of this age are two postulates. The first declares the supreme importance of the questions of society. The problems of government, of social and economic relations as bearing upon the welfare of the race, are given the right of way in every avenue of thought. The chief concern of humanity is not discovery or science or art, but—humanity. The second postulate asserts that the city is the playground, or better, the battlefield, of these tremendous social forces. Here they centre and combine and contend. Where are the problems of society, and specially, of the city not held to be paramount? In England the semi-socialistic reforms of the London County Council are watched as closely as are the Home-Rule proposals. Germany busies herself with plans for workingmen's insurance, and State Socialism receives the careful attention of her entertaining and versatile Emperor. The most striking feature of our own last census is the transfer from the rural to the civic life. Congress appoints a commission to investigate the slums of great cities. The age has turned its search-light upon the people, and its rays are focused upon the centres where they live and toil and sin and play and weep and die.

Into the city comes the man whom God has sent to preach His Gospel to the people. He finds himself at once in actual contact with the problems which other folks are discussing. With them facts melt into theories; with him theories congeal into facts. Observe the discoveries of his practical life, the realities which confront him in a single day's experience:

1. Here is the rum-traffic. It thwarts him at every turn. He is familiar with the drunkard's home. The children he gathers into his Sunday-school are the heirs of vice. In New York, a block or two from one of our mission churches, is a public school. Within four hundred feet of that school are *seventy-seven* legalized saloons. Next door to that church is a saloon in the back yard of which the empty beer-kegs, on Monday morning, are heaped in great piles, and in summer the preaching is accentuated by the strike of the mallet in tapping the barrels. When the city missionary reads in the laconic phrase of the Bishops' address concerning the liquor-traffic, "It can never be legalized without sin," he knows as few others can the terrible truth of that statement. The serpent draws its slimy length across the thresholds of the homes this man seeks to brighten, and poisons with its venom the very cup of cold water he would give to the thirsty. Who better than he can study the problem of rum?

2. He confronts poverty everywhere. The hiss of the ser-

pent is not more familiar to him than the growl of the wolf. There is a poverty which is a spur to ambition and impels to better deeds. There is a poverty which means privation, hunger, filth, moral inertia, vice, death. Few understand its horrible import. Over seventy-six per cent. of the inhabitants of the kingdom of Saxony are living on incomes of less than \$200 per annum. A recent authority estimates that in Great Britain $\frac{30}{100}$ of the population possess in actual property, on the average, \$30 per head, and have an average income of \$85.

In some cities, and in some parts of all large cities on these shores, the poverty varies little from that beyond the sea. In New York, for years, of all who have died one out of every ten has been buried in Potter's field. It is said that one hundred deaths from starvation were recorded last year. But no record is made of the thousands to whose death hunger was a contributory cause, nor of the scores of thousands who are physically dwarfed and morally debased by the horrible experience of continual semi-starvation. And the reality of poverty is central in the work of the missionary to the city. He knows the facts which statisticians tabulate; faces the foe which political economists describe; shares the burden which philanthropists are striving to weigh and to lift.

3. The child scorched with scarlet fever or choked with diphtheria, at whose bedside he kneels, dies and is buried; but the foul abuse of the laws of health declares the necessity of the gospel of sanitation. The scientist finds no truer ally than the man whose commission drives him into the very centres of contagion.

4. He is the companion, and sometimes the confidant, of the workman. He feels the throb of the great and burdened heart of labor. The hall where anarchy is preached adjoins the chapel where he preaches Christ. It is impossible for a man to walk Mulberry Bend or to fraternize with the denizens of the Fourth Ward without coming to conclusions touching *laissez faire* and the new political economy.

The work of city missions being thus inextricably intermingled with the problems which are throbbing in the heart and brain of humanity, it becomes evident that application of the new forces and methods developed by the very emergency of the case is to be made in the same field and in a large degree by the same hands. How close to the questions involved Providence has placed the solutions! No man has yet seen them all, but some of them are already within reach.

The kindergarten, university extension, the college settlement, are all instruments suited to pressing needs. But the first need of this decade is that men and women of culture and godliness, disciplined equally in mind and heart, who can be indifferent to nothing that concerns human welfare, shall with profound devotion to Christ consecrate themselves to the life of contact with the multitudes in our cities over whom the Master weeps.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PRISON-SYSTEM.

THE REVEREND SAMUEL J. BARROWS.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
New England Magazine, Boston, March.

WHEN prison-reform received its great impetus from John Howard, the physical condition of prisons demanded most attention. The condition of most prisons, the world over, was shocking. In Massachusetts, little or no complaint can be made on this score. Indeed, the criticisms which have been more lately made, are that there is a tendency to make prisons more comfortable than they ought to be.

There are in Massachusetts a State Prison, a Reformatory for Men, a Reformatory Prison for Women, and twenty-one county prisons, comprising five separate houses of correction, and fourteen institutions combining a jail and a house of correction under one management. In addition to these are the Boston city institutions at Deer Island. Some of these prisons are rather primitive in structure and ill adapted to the deten-

tion of prisoners, and most of the prisons are survivals of old-fashioned methods of building and management.

To see the direction in which Massachusetts is moving towards a new and more enlightened system, we must turn to the institutions at Sherborn and Concord, the first a reformatory for women, the second for men.

Could Elizabeth Fry visit the Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women, she would find some of her early dreams for the education and reformation of women realized. She would find, too, methods, influences, and results, which she could scarcely have thought of. There is hardly an institution in the State to which Massachusetts can point with more pride, or concerning which the outlay of effort brings a larger return of permanent result than this.

Anyone who has seen the gloomy Egyptian mausoleum called the Tombs, in New York, can hardly imagine a greater contrast in structure and external appearance than is presented by the Sherborn prison. If the institution could be translated into a phrase or a proverb, it would be "Sweetness and Light," or, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." Surrounded by a fertile and beautiful farm, which has its moral as well as economic aspects, its dormitories, schools, work-rooms, kitchen, dairy, barn, chapel, nursery, and other features, are in harmony with its pervasive idea. There is nothing here calculated to suggest or perpetuate a criminal life. In point of cleanliness it might pass for a Shaker settlement or a Dutch village. In its external and internal arrangement and administration, it is reformatory rather than penal. The moral aspects of such an institution as the Sherborn prison are more important than its physical aspects. Its successful administration is a question not merely of the thickness of walls, of the strength of bars and bolts, of the value of food and labor, but rather of an all-pervading and all-controlling personality. Such a personality presides over, and pervades this institution. She is its brain, its heart, its hands. Her will, her inspiration, her fertility of resource, her radiating geniality, are felt through its length and breadth. To be the successful superintendent of such an institution, one must be not only a disciplinarian, a philanthropist, a good judge of human nature, and a physician of souls, but also a thorough business woman. It is seldom that these qualities are so well combined in one person, whether man or woman, as they are in Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, who for nine years has been the superintendent of this institution.

The system of classification adopted at Sherborn divides the prisoners into four grades. On entering the woman is assigned to a probation-room, and kept there from one to four weeks. She is provided with work, she has an opportunity to reflect, and the superintendent is able to study her case. She is then generally placed in the second division. The rules of the institution have been carefully explained to her, and she understands the ladder of merit on which she may rise to the next higher division. Her standing each week is recorded on a card with which she is furnished. It is also entered on a ledger in the office. Each person is allowed ten credit marks every week in which she is perfect in conduct, labor, and study. For misconduct, lack of industry in labor, or lack of diligence in study, a prisoner loses such number of credit marks as the superintendent shall decide. For any violation of the rules a woman may be reduced to a lower division, and may be required to work her way up again, but there is a provision for restoration to the former grade when the superintendent may deem such a restoration wise. "Trust women" are those in the fourth division who have been through all the divisions without losing a single credit mark.

One of the best features of the Massachusetts law is a form of parole which provides for the binding out of female convicts to domestic service. Women may thus be placed out under proper conditions to serve the rest of their sentence under such contract.

There is a dairy-farm attached to the institution which is now giving good returns. But the economical aspect of farm and dairy are of little importance compared with the moral influence of the occupation they afford to the inmates. Many of them city-born and city-bred find a new interest in this rural life, and exchange the temptations of the city for the peace and safety of a good rural home. It might be said that the system at Sherborn is applicable only to women; but the history of the Concord Reformatory shows that it is equally applicable to men. Its historic model, however, is not at Sherborn, but at Elmira, New York; after which the Concord Reformatory has been in many respects remodeled. As at Elmira the industrial schools at Concord are one of the most interesting features of the educational work. The men learn trades which they follow when they go into the world. The ability to do honest, skillful work is with all but the worst cases a great incentive to a reformed life.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

BACON *vs.* SHAKESPEARE.

A FURTHER BRIEF FOR THE DEFENDANT.

DR. F. J. FURNIVALL.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Arena*, Boston, March.

I HAVE never heard of a single English man or woman of acknowledged scholarship or decent training who has taken up this monomania of Bacon having written Shakespeare. I have talked to the kindly old gentleman who first suggested the folly in England, and also to the poor lady—excellent in many relations of life—who has come prominently forward in the controversy; and I came away from each with genuine pity for the case—clearly one of delusion.

But in America I am told that there are really many folk, sane and shrewd in the ordinary business of life, and not considered by their friends to need medical treatment, who do think either that Bacon wrote Shakespeare, or that there is probability in the theory that he did. To these, then, I must address myself.

I must first repudiate the abominable system of advocacy which has been forced into this discussion, and which has tempted the Baconian advocate to use the flagitious license of the bar, and put forward any plea, any impudent imposture, under the guise of truth, in order to get a verdict by deceiving the jury. That Mr. Reed has used this license largely I shall show; but I shall not imitate him. What lovers of Shakespeare want is the truth.

The case between the two authors really lies in a nutshell. Not even an American will deny that Shakespeare's works had the highest dramatic power, the highest poetic power, the greatest gifts of characterization and humor, a charming fancy, a romantic, unselfish nature, a wonderful insight into women, and a strong love of them. These are Shakespeare's "Notes."

Not one of these qualities was possessed by Bacon, and without them he could no more have written Shakespeare than any other contemporary could. Where Bacon might have been dramatic, he was analytic; when he tried to write poetry he only wrote verse, some of it quite contemptible; when he tried to characterize men, he couldn't; he never showed three ha'p'orth of humor in all his works; he had no romance in him—the nature shown in Shakespeare's "Sonnets" was utterly alien to his; he had neither insight into women, nor passion, nor any feeling worthy of being called "love" for any one of them.

The Baconians, instead of taking the "Notes" of Shakespeare, the points wherein he differs from Bacon and other men, and trying to produce evidence that Bacon had those, too, merely produce parallel passages from the two authors showing that they had certain great qualities in common; and

then they turn round to their audience and say: "See how like these men—supposed two—are to one another! See how they share the same thoughts! Certainly they are one and not two, and that one is Bacon."

And if the audience are shallow, unreflecting animals, they take in this awful nonsense as gospel truth. But if it be asked: "How about the determining the decisive elements in this discussion—the qualities that each writer had which the other had not?"—they have no answer but a fudged one; and as a sample I take Mr. Reed's proof—Heaven save the mark!—that "Bacon's sense of humor, as has already been shown, was phenomenal." The reference is to the letter of Sir Toby Matthew, in which we find that Bacon's "wit"—a very different quality—is called "most prodigious";* and the statement that "the world's most famous jest-book we owe to Francis Bacon, dictated by him entirely from memory in one day." Now, passing by the absurdity of calling Bacon's "Apothegms" "the world's most famous jest-book," just see what it is: a mere recollection of good sayings by other folk! So that on Mr. Reed's principle, if you can recite a string of Shakespeare's, Marlowe's, and Ben Jonson's best bits, you are at once a phenomenal dramatic genius.

Bacon's lack of dramatic power is shown in his delineation of a "Soldier," in a device for Essex before the Queen (Spedding, viii., 380). Read Bacon's "Henry VII.," and recognize the same deficiency. There are excellent analyses and explanations of the causes of the man's actions; but he doesn't live—he is accounted for. The explanation of the omission of a play of "Henry VII." in Shakespeare's series, which, Mr. Reed says, is "inexplicable on any but the Baconian theory of authorship," is simply that the reign of Henry VII. was not suited for a play; it was too quiet; it was not a fighting or a stirring time; it was fit for a historian or a philosopher, but not for a dramatist. Mr. Reed answers himself when he says that the reign contained "the richest and most instructive experiences of political life." The statesman Bacon rightly treated it; the playwright Shakespeare wisely left it alone.

As to poetic power, Mr. Reed, in an honest moment, confesses that Bacon had none. How does he treat David? Take a sample, Psalm xc.: 6, 7:

PSALMIST.

6. In the morning it is green and groweth up; but in the evening it is cut down, dried up, and withered.

7. For we consume away in thy displeasure; and are afraid of thy wrathful indignation.

BACON.

At morning fair it musters on the ground;
At evening it is cut down and laid along;

And though it spared were, and favour found,
The weather would perform the mower's wrong;
Thus hast thou hang'd our lives on brittle pins,
To let us know it will not bear our sins.

Yes, "brittle pins," or "rusty tins," or "fishes' fins," or any other bathos you like. And this Bacon write Shakespeare! Bah!

Is there any need for me to go on? Take Bacon's coolness about women and love. See the calm way in which he talks about the widow he first thought of making up to, and the absence of any enthusiasm about his own or any other man's marriage. Contrast this with Shakespeare's getting into trouble at nineteen with his older Anne, and having a child six months after his marriage. Note how passion for women is carried through all his plays; mark his Othello bit:

O thou weed,
Who art so lovely fair and smell'st so sweet
That the senses ache at thee.—IV., ii. 69.

Remember the "kissing with inside lip" in his last play, "Winter's Tale." Anyone of like nature knows what these things mean; and if he knows Bacon, too, he knows that no trace of them is in the author of "The New Atlantis." Shake-

* THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. V., No. 15, p. 402.

peare loved his girls as the apple of his eye; and Bacon hardly deigned to think of them except as mere products of nature.

A last word to Americans. The best work now being done on Shakespeare is done by an American, Horace Howard Furness, and throughout the States men and women, girls and boys, are learning to know, to love, and honor Shakespeare. The tribute of their praise, the strains of their orchestra, which Furness so grandly leads, come gratefully to English ears over the wide water that separates the mother and daughter lands. Why are these sweet sounds to be longer marred by the senseless and discordant jangle of the marrow-bones and cleavers of Mr. Reed & Co.? Shakespeare belongs to America as well as to England; his works, his fame, should be dear to you of the States as well as to us. Work at him, then, you who are fooling around with the stupidity and imposture of this Bacon mania; get to know him; then, when you realize him, rejoice greatly, and see how he is himself, not another,—not Bacon, however great,—but William Shakespeare, the pride of, the bond between, all English-speaking people.

A NOVEL THEORY AS TO THE ORIGIN OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.*

LOUIS COURAJOD.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Le Moyen Age, Paris, February.

THERE have been many theories about the origin of Gothic architecture. It has been derived from various sources, as an offshoot of Byzantine art, as Neo-Greek, and the like. Undoubtedly, whatever impulses of ancient art reached the Merovingians and the Carolingians, came by the way of Byzantium. In the history of art, beyond question, the period of time which extends from the sixth to the tenth century, is properly called the Byzantine or Barbaro-Byzantine period. The traditions transmitted from the Eastern Empire were leavened by the industrial and decorative art of the Barbarians, for such the Barbarians may be said to have had.

The art which the Barbarians had in the matter of architecture was the art of construction in wood, with special principles, tendencies, processes, and characteristics. If you examine art-constructions which have come down to us from the seventh and the beginning of the eighth century, such as the Ciborium of Saint George in the Museum of Verona (712), the Baptistry of Cividale in Frioul (737), and a number of others of the same period, you will find, if you eliminate everything which belongs to the Latin or Byzantine element, something which belongs distinctly and unmistakably to the Barbarian invaders of Europe. These Barbarians were people who were accustomed to wooden structures. All their recollections were of structures in wood, and all their ideas of ornament, all their principles of construction, belonged to such buildings as might be built of wood.

The two principal generators of Gothic architecture are the vaulting and the prop. The history of vaulting, the study of the influences which this method of construction have had over the development of Roman, and afterwards of Gothic, edifices has been deeply cultivated. But the history of the prop has not been studied with anything like so much care as the history of the vault. Students of architecture gave close attention to the vault before troubling themselves about the prop, although the latter preceded the former virtually in the conception, and effectively in the execution.

The characteristic trait of Roman architecture is the use of the column. There are, however, columns and columns. Antiquity was acquainted with the column, but only as it made part of an order. The column never appeared without an entablature. Among the Romans, for the most part, the column was a simple ornament, and not an essential principle

* Lecture delivered on December 14, 1892, in the Course of History and Sculpture at the Ecole du Louvre, Paris.

and indispensable member of the construction. Most writers on architecture have not distinguished between the column used as an ornament and the column used as a prop.

In Gothic architecture the column is not an ornament; it is an essential and indispensable part of the building; it is the prop without which the structure would tumble to pieces. Gothic architecture is the triumph, the exaltation of the principle of prop. It is the conception of carpenters who keep firm and solid in the air vaults of stone by the artifice of a system of incombustible props. These latter, far from concealing the form they had borrowed from the wooden structure, emphasize and openly display that form. The builders repeated in stone what had formerly been done in wood, and put together several columns in a bundle—one of the most notable inventions of the eleventh century, and which has become one of the principal elements of the ogival style.

Once you admit the elements of construction in wood in Gothic architecture, everything in that architecture is easily explained. Its development in the form it has taken was quite natural. Its ruling motive was the religious one of aspiring to that heaven to which it was intended to turn the thoughts of those who worshipped in churches and cathedrals, in cloisters and abbeys. That aspiration was revealed by lofty vaulting which required to be adequately supported, and that support was derived by them from the Barbarians, all of whose traditions and recollections were of edifices constructed in wood. They used stone, when it could be cut with ease, in the same way in which they had used wood before. Stone employed in the columns of Gothic architecture is the direct result of architecture in wood, and is the forerunner of architecture in iron. The future is for the carpenters just as the past belongs to them.

GLASS-PAINTING AND GOTHIC CATHEDRALS.

JUL. LANGE.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst, och Industri, Stockholm, Första Häftet.*

GLASS-PAINTING and the mediæval churches may be said to be inseparably connected. A Gothic cathedral is full of powerful effects, yet its painted-glass windows are the strongest of them all. They may be said to belong to it by necessity. They are certainly out of place in a factory or in a room for ordinary uses.

The inner space of a Gothic cathedral is free and lofty, and is a world in itself. When one enters he leaves the outside, prosaic, and natural world behind him. He does not even see the clear blue sky. Though the sky is not exactly "earthly," it is yet "natural," and the natural world belongs to the heathen, not to the Christian. That is the idea of the mediæval church building. Painted-glass windows keep out the light and set a barrier to the eye. The painted glass corresponds to the colored curtains used for the same purpose in the older Romanic styles.

Yet these windows are not curtains. They bar the sight, they prevent the eye from looking out, but they give full admission to light from outside, and are the only source of light for the interior. While they exclude the external world they offer new sights to the eye. They are full of pictures. They, so to say, open the vision to another heaven. While the light-rays fall through the glass they are largely absorbed by the color of the glass. The color would not obtain its brilliancy in any other way. This symbolizes to the believer that the "heavenly sun" must be absorbed and must transfigure the Human, which else does not partake of the heavenly. The ideas of transfiguration and glorification owe their origin to glass-painting.

Mediæval art groped its way towards this through several generations. No one artist originated it. The ingenuity is in this; that the mediæval man found a natural means for the

expression of the over-natural. And the fundamental idea is correct, for the over-natural is to be seen and felt, and cannot be discovered in any other way. In the whole visible world there is, perhaps, no other place that gives rise to such elevated ideas as the interior of a Gothic cathedral. Towards evening the light disappears almost wholly from the lower part of the church, but remains reflected in the upper part through the windows. The impression made upon the visitor by the brilliant colors and the exalted personages is one from "another world." Mediæval Christianity was preached by means of color, and was of the nature of feeling, perception, and sensuous impressions.

The Gothic style and glass-painting are preëminently French art. The cathedrals of Poitiers, Tours, Le Mans, Chartres, Laon, Troyes, St. Remy in Reims, and Bourges make, in my opinion, the grandest impressions by their glass-paintings. But, to this day, no Gothic cathedral is complete. Either the towers have not been finished or some windows remain without glass-paintings, destroying the illusion. In some churches modern imitations have replaced the plain glass in windows left unfinished. In Notre-Dame du Paris, Saint-Chapelle, and the cathedral of Cologne a complete restoration of glass-painted windows has taken place; but the moderns do not seem to have understood the delicate art and the sensitive ideas which are the true spirit of the art of glass-painting. In Notre-Dame du Paris, for instance, they have placed ventilators in the beautiful windows of the choir, that place towards which all eyes are raised. Ventilators are, of course, extremely useful, but when left open they destroy the illusions created by the painted glass. Of what use are painted-glass windows when the illusion is destroyed?

BEAUMARCHAIS.

EUGENE LINTILHAC.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, March.*

THE name of Beaumarchais is held in grateful remembrance on both sides of the Atlantic. By his writings he contributed greatly to hurry on the events that led to the French Revolution. It was he who, by unmeasured exertions, succeeded in inducing the French Government to give ample, though private, assistance in money and arms to the insurgent North American colonies. He sympathized with the colonies with all his heart, and no one rejoiced more than he at the success of the American Revolution. Yet if he had never played a part in political events, he would still be a benefactor to mankind by his two masterpieces, "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro," so overflowing with wit and cheerfulness, and which, married to the melodious strains of Rossini and Mozart, are familiar everywhere in the civilized world.

In my book, "Beaumarchais et ses œuvres," I utilized some of the great mass of unpublished papers which still exist and are in possession of Beaumarchais's descendants—an enormous correspondence relating to all the epochs of his life; a collection of thoughts and maxims; interesting little compositions; precious variations of all his known works; a considerable quantity of documents and memoirs relating to dramatic authors, with letters from most of the men connected with the theatre of his time, papers connected with the War in America and the French Revolution.

Since the publication of my book I have been again permitted to inspect these papers of Beaumarchais, and found many things unobserved in my former examination of them. I discovered a voluminous bundle of papers relating to an inter-oceanic canal by the way of Nicaragua, and to a certain alliance of the American insurgents with Ayder Haly Khan, which a fiery native of Marseilles in the service of that Rajah was very anxious to bring about.

From a literary point of view, however, I came across nothing

more interesting than three detached sheets of "The Marriage of Figaro." In order to appreciate these they must be put in the frame where they belong. It is well known, from the Memoirs of Madame Campan, that three or four years before permission could be obtained to produce "The Marriage of Figaro," the play was read by her privately to Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. In the play as it is printed, and has always been performed, there is a monologue by Figaro, in which, with that mingled wit, shrewdness, gaiety, and philosophic reflection which characterize all he says, he tells the story of his attempts to get the productions of his pen before the public. In order to induce the authorities to grant leave to put his drama on the stage, Beaumarchais had to make alterations, and the three detached sheets are a portion of what he had to leave out. Very amusing are these enforced expurgations, which also explain something which has hitherto been hard to understand in the narrative of Madame Campan.

She says that in the monologue of Figaro, where he speaks of the "State prisons, the King instantly stood up and made with vivacity" certain remarks. What Figaro says in the printed play runs thus: "Not possessing an inch of ground, I wrote about the value of money and its product, and immediately I saw lowered for me the bridge of a strong castle, at the entrance of which I left hope and liberty." There does not appear any reason for these words exciting Louis XVI. What Beaumarchais wrote, it now appears, was this: "My book did not sell, its publication was stopped, and, while they shut against me the door of my publisher, they opened for me the door of the Bastille." With this we comprehend the exclamation of Louis, as recorded by Madame Campan; "That is detestable, it shall never be played; the only way to prevent dangerous consequences from representation of such a piece would be to destroy the Bastille." The poor King was a true prophet. In August, 1789, Beaumarchais was appointed by the Mayor of Paris to superintend the demolition of that Bastille, the assault on which Figaro had sounded a premonitory note of, ten years before in the private cabinet of the King.

What follows in the three discovered sheets is full of delicious humor.

"At the Bastille I was very well received. I was lodged and fed for six months without having to pay a penny for either food or lodging, being able also to make a great saving in the cost of my clothes. This economical retreat is the most valuable return which literature has brought me. But as good fortune does not last for ever in this world, I had to go away when a new minister came into power, who, requiring a list of the prisoners and the cause of their imprisonment, decided that there was not sufficient cause for detaining me.

"Another time I wrote a tragedy. The scene was laid in a harem. As a good Christian it is clear that I could not restrain myself from saying a few hard things about the religion of the Turks. Instantly the Envoy of Tripoli lodged a complaint with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, declaring that in my writings I had taken liberties which offended the Sublime Porte, Persia, a portion of the peninsula of India, Egypt, the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoli, Algiers, and Morocco, as well as the whole coast of Africa, and my tragedy was stopped by the police of Paris out of respect for the Mahomedan princes, who make slaves of us and call us dogs of Christians. So my piece was not played.

"In order to console myself and also to get wherewith to keep body and soul together I composed another drama, in which I depicted, as well as I could, the destruction of the religion of the Bards and Druids and their vain ceremonies. There is no envoy in France of these nations, which are no longer in existence, I said to myself, and the comedians will play it, and I shall get some money, for the ninth part of the receipts will belong to me. I had not, however, perceived the venom hidden in my work, and the allusions which could be made, in pointing out the errors of a false religion, to the

revealed truths of a true religion. An officer of the Church, wearing a high lawn collar, unfortunately for me discovered this hidden venom, denounced me as impious, and my piece was stopped at its third representation, by the bishop of the diocese; the comedians, in rendering me an account, made out that, over and above my ninth of profit, I owed the troupe twelve pounds, which was to be deducted from the first piece of mine which should be presented, and which the bishop should allow to be played."

"The officer of the Church with a high lawn collar" was very pretty, but this was regarded as a veiled and disrespectful allusion to the Archbishop of Paris, and out it had to come.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

RECENT SCIENCE.

AERONAUTICS.

International Conference on Aerial Navigation.—Prof. A. F. Zahn, of Indiana, intimates in a circular forwarded for publication to the editor of *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, that in connection with the various Congresses which will be held under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary, it is proposed to hold in Chicago, in 1893, an International Congress on Aerial Navigation, somewhat similar to that which took place in Paris during the French Exposition of 1889. The time assigned for this Conference is Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Aug. 1, 2, and 3, 1893. The principal objects of the Conference will be to bring about the discussion of some of the scientific principles involved; to collate the results of recent researches, procure an interchange of ideas, and promote concert of action among the students of this inchoate science. It is proposed to invite delegates from the various aeronautical societies of the world. The topics selected for discussion fall under the following three heads; I. Scientific Principles. II. Aviation. III. Ballooning.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Terra del Fuegoan Skeletons.—The University of Zurich possesses the rare treasure of five skeletons of members of the Alakuluf tribe in Terra del Fuego. It seems these wretched islanders were taken to Europe to show in museums, and by some strange fatality all died at Zurich of pneumonia. Dr. Rudolph Martin has worked up their osteology and published his results in the *Vierteljahrsschrift der Natur. Gesell.* in Zurich. He finds the skulls well shaped, mesocephalic, with relatively large cubical capacity, 1,590 cubic centimetres, and the horizontal circumference greater than that of the modern Parisians, as reported by Broca. The torsion of the humerus was less than in Europeans, and two of the humeri showed perforation of the fossa of the olecranon. The study is an exact and an interesting one.—*Science*, March 10.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Was There an Age of Copper?—M. Berthelot, the well-known French technicist, in a recent communication to the Académie des Sciences, states his belief in the sometime existence of an age of copper in addition to the three recognized archæological eons of stone, bronze (copper and tin), and iron. He bases his opinion chiefly upon an analysis of a piece of copper which had been found by M. de Sarzec in the course of antiquarian investigations in Mesopotamia, or Al Jezira, as the Arabs designate the famous stretch of country between the Euphrates and the Tigris. The fragment thus chemically determined proves to have neither tin nor zinc entering into its composition, there being simply traces of lead and arsenic. Water and the atmosphere had made ravages into the specimen, which was practically a sub-oxid or a compound of protoxid and metallic copper. As the ruins from which the piece of metal was taken are authoritatively considered to be

more ancient than even those of Babylon. M. Berthelot does not hesitate to promulgate the theory that an age of copper preceded the bronze and iron periods, especially as the examination of the component parts of a portion of a metallic sceptre which, it is alleged, belonged to a Pharaoh who reigned in Egypt some 3,500 years B.C., showed no signs of the presence of tin.—*Iron, London, February 10.*

ASTRONOMY.

A Remarkable Meteor.—December 9, 1892, about 9 o'clock, P.M., a remarkable and magnificent meteor shot out from the constellation Andromeda and moved slowly and majestically towards the northeastern point of the horizon. When first seen here it was about the size and color of an orange, but rapidly increased in brilliancy and size until before it disappeared below the horizon it was of the apparent size of the full Moon and was surrounded by a mass of glowing vapor which further increased its size to that of the head of a flour barrel. It soon became intensely brilliant, flashing at times a greenish blue light, throwing off sparks "fast and furiously," and leaving behind it a dense stream of vapor 30° to 40° in length.

A gentleman who was at Jacksonville, N. C. (about 50 miles N. E. from Wilmington), and saw it, gave me the same description of the meteor in every particular. To-day I learned that the same meteor was observed at Washington, N. C. The writer says: "We saw the meteor, going in a northeastwardly direction. It did not seem to be very high, and was going at a rapid rate. It was about the size of a man's head with a tail of some length, and small pieces were flying off, and it was a beautiful sight."

It must have passed to sea about the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., and probably fell into the ocean. *E. S. Martin, in Astronomy and Astro-Physics, Northfield, March.*

Planet Notes for April.—Mercury, having passed inferior conjunction on March 31st, will be morning planet during April. He will reach greatest elongation, west from the Sun, 26° 56', April 28th, but will probably not be visible to the naked eye.

Venus is approaching superior conjunction, and will be too nearly in line with the Sun, to be observed during April.

Mars will be visible in the west during the early evening. His course during April will be eastward through Taurus, passing just north of the group of the Hyades.

Jupiter will be behind the Sun during April.

Saturn, having just passed opposition, is in its best position for observation for this year. The planet is just a little east of the star γ Virginis, and moving westward. Saturn will be in conjunction with the Moon, 50' north, April 27th, at 11h. 30m. P.M., central time. The rings of Saturn will make an angle of about 7° with the line of sight during this month, so that they may be well seen.

Uranus also will be in good position for observation during April. He is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the way on a direct line from the bright star α Libræ to the faint naked-eye star λ Virginis. A telescope of moderate power will reveal the light green disc of the planet.

Neptune is past his best position for observation, but may be seen in the early evening. He is moving slowly eastward about half way between the two third-magnitude stars ϵ and τ Tauri. On the evening of April 12th Neptune will be 2° 35', almost due south of Mars.

PHASES AND ASPECTS OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
Full Moon.....	April 1	1	18 A.M.
Apogee.....	" 5	12	30 P.M.
Last Quarter.....	" 9	5	35 A.M.
New Moon.....	" 16	8	34 "
Perigee.....	" 17	3	54 P.M.
First Quarter.....	" 22	11	26 "
Full Moon.....	" 30	5	23 "

—*H. C. Wilson, in Astronomy and Astro-Physics, Northfield, Minn., March.*

HYGIENE.

Constant Diminution in the Number of Births Throughout Europe.—Everywhere in Europe there is a continuous and gradual diminution in the number of births. Thus, in England, in 1879, there were 34.7 births for each 1,000 inhabitants; but in 1890 the figures were 30.2 births for each 1,000 inhabitants, after having been successively 33.9 (1881), 32.5 (1885), 30.6 (1888).

In Belgium, in 1879, the births were 31.5 for each 1,000 inhabitants; in 1890 the births were but 28.7.

In the German Empire, in 1879, the number of births to each 1,000 inhabitants was 38.9. In 1890 this proportion had fallen to 36.7.

In Prussia proper the proportion in 1879 was 39.2; it was but 36.6 in 1890. Thus, throughout Europe, there has been an increasing diminution in the number of children born.

In France, however, this decrease is more marked than in other countries, because the proportion of births is lower than elsewhere. In 1879 there were 25 children born for each 1,000 inhabitants; in 1890 the proportion was but 21.8, or a diminution of nearly one-sixth.

Yet, to form a just estimate of the effect of this decrease of births on each country, we must take into account the mortality of the country.

The nations of Europe, for this purpose, may be divided into three groups: those of the south, Spain, Austria, Italy, even Germany, in which countries the number of deaths in 1890 varied from 32 to 25 for each 1,000 inhabitants; those of the centre, France, Belgium, Switzerland, of which the respective proportions were 22.01, 20.21, 20.82, for each 1,000 inhabitants; finally, the peoples of the north, England, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, where the respective proportions of deaths were 19.01, 17.91, 16.34, 16.14, for each 1,000 inhabitants. Thus it will be observed that while France has fewer births than any other country of Europe, in regard to mortality she occupies an intermediate position.

The south of Europe, contrary to the general opinion, has a much higher mortality than the north, especially for children, of which the mortality comprises a considerable proportion of the number of deaths in each country.

The mortality of children in France is frightful, although there is no increase, but rather a diminution, in the number of infants which die during their first year. If from 1806 to 1809 22 per cent. of the new-born children died, the percentage in 1860 was but 17.63, and it fell to 15.76 in 1888, to 14.82 in 1889, while in 1890, a year of epidemic which did not spare children, the percentage was 16.77.

We have to admit that out of 1,100 children born in France, 167 die in their first year, and this number is altogether too large, notwithstanding that Bavaria loses 312 in every 1,100, Italy 212, Switzerland 190, Belgium 174.

The public hygiene of a country which, out of 800,000 born, loses 167,000 in their first year, is manifestly inefficient, although enormous progress has been made in the last ten years.—*M. Langlet, Deputy, in Annales d'Hygiène Publique et de Médecine Legale, for February.*

METALLURGY.

Moissan's Discoveries.—The name of Henri Moissan has figured very prominently in the scientific world during the last few days, and not without reason, for the distinguished young French savant has lately made a series of experiments and discoveries whose interest is only equaled by the rapidity with which they have been successively placed before the public through the medium of the celebrated Paris Académie des Sciences. On February 6th Mons. Moissan read a paper according to which he claims that by means of the electrical furnace capable of generating the extraordinarily high temperature of 3,000° Cent. lately invented by him, he is able to manufacture the diamond; on February 13th he contributed one memorandum upon a Cañon Diablo diamondiferous meteorite,

and another upon the presence of graphite, carbonado, and microscopic diamonds in the blue earth of Cape Colony; while on February 20th he utilized the furnace mentioned, for the purpose of obtaining within ten minutes an ingot of the rare metal uranium weighing 250 grammes. Upon this occasion he pointed out that he had ascertained that a combination of this metal with carbon ignites spontaneously in the atmosphere, yielding a white light; and, by way of practical illustration, he, much to the alarm of his select audience, slyly shook a bottle containing a preparation of this class, with the result that a slight explosion followed. When the tumult engendered by this terrifying episode had subsided, Mons. Moissan exhibited ingots of chrome and manganese prepared in a few minutes in the way the uranium bar had been, whereas the ordinary reduction processes, he observed, absorb a comparatively long time. All things considered, the French scientist believes that the use of higher temperatures, which can be developed by a dynamo-electric machine operated by natural water-power, will become an important feature of the art of metallurgy.—*Iron, London, March 3.*

OPTICS.

Electric Signaling.—An American device for signaling by incandescent lights, shows the whole letter at once, in place of instalments as usual with the Morse code. The apparatus consists of a narrow box, open on one side, containing a row of 106 incandescent lamps. Two of these lamps represent a dot, and ten a dash. The signals, it is said, have been successfully read at a distance of ten miles at night, and four miles in daylight, but the plant seems somewhat cumbrous.—*Engineering, London, March 3.*

Reflection.—Exner said that Meynert had been accustomed for some time past to liken the brain to a large globular projection draped with a mantle of gray matter which reflected the outer world as a brilliant mirror. This mantle was populated with images and sensitive beings.—*Medical Times, New York, March.*

PHYSIOLOGY.

Origin of Life.—An important meeting of the Victoria Institute, London, England, took place last month, when Mr. J. W. Slater, F.C.S., F.E.S., read a paper in which he traced the difference between life and the physical forces, and reviewed all those experiments and arguments by which some had sought to prove that a key to the origin of life had been obtained. Contributions to the discussion of the question were made by Sir George Stokes, Bart., V.P.R.S., who stated that Lord Kelvin's recently alluded to suggestion that the germs of life on this earth might have come from the bursting of a remote star, was only intended by him to refer to the possible transmission, from one part of the universe to another, of life germs, but that the first origin of life itself we must all refer to God. Professor Lionel Beale, F.R.S., in supporting Mr. Slater's views, said that an absolute line must be drawn between the living and the non-living. Living matter was distinguished from all other matter by a property, power, or agency, by which its elements were arranged, directed, and prepared to combine according to a prearranged plan for a definite purpose. There was no gradual transition from the non-living to the living. Life was a special position independent of and not in any way related to the physical forces, powers, or properties, and holding in the cosmos a remarkable and peculiar place. Professor Bernard, of Dublin, pointed out that all evidence went to show that vital forces are unique and not comparable with any other forms of energy. Dr. Rae, F.R.S., contributed some valuable remarks, as also did Dr. Biddle, the Revs. R. Collins, M.A., J. H. Clarke, and W. A. Pippet. Dr. F. Warner, M.D., F.R.C.P., made several valuable remarks on the question, which was also spoken on by Dr. Shettle of Reading, Dr.

Schofield, and others. Dr. Schofield was very interesting in those remarks in which he pointed out what may be called the history of the controversy in regard to life and the physical forces, and in concluding he specially referred to the dictum of Professor Huxley, viz., "Life existed before organism and is its cause." What that cause was the Christian philosopher fully recognized.—*Science, March 10.*

TELEPHONY.

Music by Long-Distance Transmission.—The *Zeitschrift f. Elek.*, Feb. 1, contains an illustrated description of the long-distance transmission of music from Munich to the city of Frankfort, during the recent electrical exhibition. The arrangement is that of Mr. Berliner; the distance is 270 miles; the circuit was entirely metallic; sixty Callaud cells were used in fifteen series of four each; the current from these passed through nine microphones in multiple arc, thence through the primary windings of six large induction coils in parallel. A very large number of experiments showed this to be the best arrangement, as the influence of the extra currents is said to be diminished, and as, with the present low resistance lines, transmission depends less on high voltage than on great current strength in order to overcome the leakage of current from the line; at low voltage the leakage will be proportionately less, and with high-current strength it will be relatively much less. He found, for instance, in a long line that an induction coil of fifty ohms resistance of the secondary and a wire .28 millimetres in diameter, gives as good results as a coil of 180 ohms resistance and a wire of .20 millimetres, the primary circuit and transmitter being the same. The nine microphones were placed in different parts of the Opera-House, thus having the effect of a person listening in different parts of the auditorium at the same time.—*Electrical World, New York, March 18.*

ASIATIC CHOLERA, ITS SOURCE AND TREATMENT.

In the March number of the *New Review* (London), under the title "The Coming Cholera," Ernest Hart, M.D., contributes a paper in which he emphasizes and adduces facts in support of his well-known theory that water polluted by cholera filth is the one sole method of diffusion of this dread disease. He says:

"The demonstration which I obtained in 1866 was founded wholly, in the first instance, on the conviction arising out of the collected facts and inferences of Snow and Simon; but it went much further. It proved that my robust faith in the polluted water-supply, not merely as an adjuvant cause, but as the *causa causans* of Asiatic cholera in Europe was justified by an overwhelming series of facts. It led to the absolute identification of the cause of that great epidemic which slaughtered 6,000 people in a few weeks in a population of 600,000, a proportion closely resembling that of the present epidemic in Hamburg. . . . I have closely watched all the great epidemics in Europe since 1866, and I can assert, with proofs in hand, that wherever the epidemic has occurred on a large scale, and in a place where it can be adequately studied—such as the great epidemics of Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Toulon, and Spain—I have never failed to ascertain that the distribution of specifically poisoned water was the one cause of every epidemic. Moreover, with the cessation of the cause the epidemic ceases. . . . To quote in summary only an example or two: at Naples, shortly before cholera broke out, a correspondent of the *Times* wrote home in a little paragraph, that every body was frightened at the approach of cholera; not without cause, for beautiful Naples, as every one who has been there knows, is built on a porous tufa, sodden with the filth of crowded and successive generations. Its soil is riddled with cesspools and surface wells, and from the latter the chief water-supply of the town was obtained. This correspondent said 'Everyone is pouring carbolic acid in the cesspools; and strangely and disagreeably enough, all our drinking water is tasting of carbolic acid!' . . . Later, cholera showed itself on the Italian and French frontiers, and presently we had the news of a severe outburst of cholera in Genoa. A resident physician, an old friend of mine, telegraphed to me from Genoa: 'Your water theory of cholera at fault. Genoa has a fine supply of water from

a high mountain source. Cholera has broken out in districts so supplied, and we have already a hundred cases a day. What is to be done? I replied by telegraph: 'Cannot be at fault; must be water; examine every foot of your water-pipes, and trace to supply-pipe's source.' Soon I received the comforting intelligence, that in spite of cordons, a group of cholera-stricken Italians had been discovered camping on one of the open channels through which the water flowed into the pipes, and soiling the water by washing their linen in it, and otherwise contaminating it with specific poison.

"The Hamburg epidemic affords a fresh illustration. The Elbe, and the Elbe alone, was the cause of that epidemic. . . . Our duty in India is plain: it is to purify everywhere the water supply. The positive evidence of Furnell, Renzy, McNamara, and Simpson, however, settles the question. The task that we really have to perform now is to lay aside the mystery of ignorance, to settle down to the ascertained facts of cholera, and to treat them scientifically and practically. Cholera travels just as fast as the people who convey it travel, and no faster. It has nothing to do with, and is not influenced by, whirlwinds, monsoons, storms, or air-waves. I have elsewhere, and before, pointed out that when it came on foot or on horseback with the caravans of pilgrims or of traders, and when intercourse was slow and travelers few, it took from six to nine years to reach Russia, to traverse it, and arrive at our ports. It took twenty years to go around the world. It reached us this time in three months from Cashmir. Steam and rail bring it to us now at express pace. We must expect a recurrence this year, no matter how elaborate our port-inspection. The main precautions will be those for the purification of water."

DR. HAFKINE'S EXPERIMENTS IN VACCINATION.

The writer passes hence to the consideration of the life history of the Cholera Bacillus, and of the researches and experiments in this department by M. Haffkine of the Pasteur Institute, who has recently been entrusted with a mission of investigation of the disease at its source in the Punjab; but as M. Haffkine has thoroughly elaborated the subject in a paper in the *Fortnightly* for March it will be more satisfactory to present an outline sketch of his investigations in his own words. The first part of M. Haffkine's paper is devoted to details of the character and conduct of the *cholera bacillus* in its normal state, and to the modifications it displays under the influence of artificial culture in media primarily unsuited to its healthy development. Among the animals which enjoy immunity against cholera is the guinea pig, and experiment showed that the blood of guinea pig was fatal to the cholera germ. It was found, however, that by injecting the poison into the peritoneal cavity the conditions were fatal to both the animal and the microbe. This fact formed the basis of a series of experiments in the direction of artificially cultivating what M. Pasteur terms "an exalted virus," to be used in imparting immunity by vaccination. He says:

"In order to procure living microbes from the body of the infected animal, which is clearly the first condition of the experiment, I inject a large quantity of the culture. The animal is killed very quickly, and hence, when I open the peritoneal cavity the microbes have not yet had time to die. But they appear very enfeebled and are not in condition for reproduction in the animal body; for a second inoculation results in their complete extinction.

"But by exposure to the air for some hours the microbes regain their vigor to an astonishing degree, and after thus allowing them to win back their strength, I inject them into the peritoneal cavity of a second animal; and after its death there is a second exposure of the microbe to the air, and so on, up to the twenty-fifth or thirtieth animal, laying great stress on the following important precaution. If the liquid drawn from the peritoneum is small in quantity and densely stocked with microbes, the animal to be injected must be big; if the liquid is diluted, a small animal must be selected.

"The liquid drawn off from the last passage is of a definite strength, and will promptly kill animals absolutely immune against normal virus.

"This 'exalted' virus, as it is termed, is the basis of cholera vaccination. Inject a certain quantity of it, not into the peritoneal cavity, but into the subcutaneous cellular tissues of any animal as a rabbit, a guinea pig, or a pigeon—the microbe will die very quickly, while the animal will not contract any mortal disease. The result will simply be a necrosis or mortification of the tissues at the point of inoculation. An offensive deep wound will be formed which will heal in the space of two or three weeks. But

long before it is healed the animal will have acquired perfect immunity in regard to every kind of choleraic contagion. You may inject virus even into its peritoneal cavity without producing more than a passing indisposition."

Further experiment resulted in the culture of an attenuated virus which proved efficacious as a protective against the virulent local action of the exalted virus. The animal is subjected to two successive vaccinations which confer perfect immunity, with only a slight local reaction.

After being perfectly assured by long experiments on animals of very various species of the perfect harmlessness of the process, and of its absolute efficacy, this bold soldier of science experimented on himself, and he tells us that in all, up to date, about a hundred persons have been inoculated by the process.

But on the theory that microbes act only by the products they create, he has latterly prepared vaccine in which the microbes have been killed. These vaccines are just as efficacious and the phenol, with which they are treated, protects them against any invasion of alien microbes.

Thus fortified, Waldemar-Mardochée Haffkine looks forward to confronting, with the hope of exterminating, the grim foe in India, Siam, and the countries of its supposed origin.

DOES MUSCULAR VITALITY CEASE WITH DEATH?

ARMAND GAUTIER AND LANDO LANDI.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Annales de Chimie et de Physique, Paris, January.*

WHEN, in an animal in full health, the general functions are suddenly stopped by death, is each of the tissues in that animal definitely stopped in its evolution; or does each cell, living thenceforth on its own account, continue to perform its functions, exhausting by a species of residual or fermentative life the reserves at its disposal, vegetating after the fashion of yeast, and being able, like that, to pass from a life fed by the air to a life in which air is unnecessary to it? In a word, does the stoppage of the life of the individual stop the cellular life of the tissues?

Several facts already known, but from which, it appears to us, all the legitimate conclusions have not been drawn, cause us to think that the tissues continue to perform their functions after the death of the individual of which they were a part, in this sense, that, thanks to their preëxisting organization, to their soluble ferments, to the persistent irritability of their protoplasm, they continue to transform their materials and to consume their reserves, replacing these by products lacking in nutrition, yet closely allied to those which are formed during life; and that this goes on until the moment when, these reserves being exhausted, the products lacking in nutrition, by accumulating, clog this residual function and alter the cell chemically.

Of the persistence of life in the tissues after death and their performance of their functions we have numerous proofs. We know that muscle, after being taken from the animal, continues for some time to absorb oxygen, to give out carbonic acid, and to respond to electric stimulation. Dr. Brown-Sequard has demonstrated that, a long time after the rigor of death has reached the tissues, they are still the seat sometimes of sudden tremblings, sometimes of very slow contractions followed by elongations. Vulpian has observed that the caudal appendage of the young tadpole, after being separated from the animal, still lives for some time and may even grow in the water in which it is dwelling. In regard to what relates to the nervous tissue, it is known that Dr. Brown-Sequard has shown that stimulation and the life of the cerebro-spinal axis encourage the muscular contraction which follows the death of animals, a contraction which disappears as soon as the marrow is totally destroyed.

Paul Bert has demonstrated that you can cut off the tail of

a rat and graft it, more than ten days afterwards, on the back of an animal of the same species, the sole condition being that you keep the part cut off in a low temperature; the cold diminishing, and almost annulling, the exchanges which suffice to maintain its life. As for the glands, it is known that the sugar production of the liver goes on slowly after death, just as during life; and that in a pancreas torn from a living animal the fermentation goes on, and that the quantity of fermentation, next to nothing during the life of the animal, constantly increases for more than twenty-four hours after its death.

As a result of our personal investigations, we have established that muscular tissue continues, after the death of the individual of which it is a part, to live in an autonomous performance of function, following one of the modes in which it performs them during the life of the organism of which it is a part. It is permissible to generalize and to think that the same is the case with the other tissues; the nervous tissue, the adipose tissue, the tissue of the glands, and so on, and even with the blood itself.

THE NEW HYPNOTISM: A REPLY.

C. LLOYD TUCKEY, M.D.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

The Contemporary Review, London, March.

AS one of the earliest writers on the new hypnotism in this country, and almost if not quite the first person to practise it, I feel called upon to make some reply to the article by Mr. Ernest Hart in the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled, "The Revival of Witchcraft."*

The so-called hypnotic phenomena described by him have nothing in common with the method of treatment by suggestion which is being successfully practised by a large number of highly qualified physicians in all parts of the world. Nothing is harder to contend against than a half truth, and Mr. Hart's articles are full of half truths and of false deductions drawn therefrom. By an unnecessary expenditure of energy he has but achieved the slaying of one who was already *hors de combat*. It is not pleasant to have to write thus of Dr. Luys, for his geniality and candor must win the esteem of all those who visit his hospital; but the truth must be spoken, and one can only say that he is not the first man of science who has allowed himself to be deceived by a too fervid imagination.

So far the only fault I have to find with Mr. Hart is that he has entirely misrepresented Luys's position in the scientific world, but his wholesale denunciation of hypnotism is a different matter. His verdict, based on what he saw at La Charité, is extremely unfair.

The greater part of his article is devoted to exposure of the frauds practised by Dr. Luys's mediums, but toward its close he attacks hypnotism, and trots out the old bogey about it producing a condition of mental thralldom or dependence of the subject on the operator. I am not an advocate for the indiscriminate employment of hypnotism, and I should regard any such consummation as a profound calamity, but I am speaking only in favor of its application for medical purposes by medical men.

As the use of poisonous drugs is restricted to medical men, so I consider that hypnotism should be practised only by doctors. They may be trusted to exercise wisely and well the slightly increased influence hypnotism will enable them to wield. Mr. Hart seems to be quite sure that if hypnotism becomes a common method of treatment it will be abused, thereby showing a want of confidence in the members of his own profession, at which, I imagine, they will not feel highly flattered. No dis-

creet practitioner would administer an anæsthetic except in the presence of a third person, and the same will apply when hypnotism is used. The danger by neglect of this precaution is not always confined to the patient, as the reports of many a blackmailing case testify.

I agree with Mr. Hart that, at any rate for so long as the present ignorance of the subject prevails, hypnotism should only be used after careful consideration, and when other methods of treatment have failed or are inadmissible. I should not employ it for the extraction of a tooth, not because of the terrible consequences morally that Mr. Hart fears, but because nitrous oxid is so much more easily applied; nor should I care to employ it in a case of transient neuralgia or headache, for there are plenty of simple remedies available.

But it is in cases where other remedies have failed, or perhaps done mischief, that the good effects of hypnotic treatment are seen. It is applicable in many cases of confirmed insomnia, inveterate neuralgia, exhaustion after severe illness, the results of nervous shock or profound worry, the pain and restlessness of incurable disease, such as cancer, and in some cases of mental impairment and perverted instincts; and we have not too many remedies for combating such conditions that we can afford to neglect so powerful an adjuvant as hypnotic suggestion places at our disposal. Mr. Hart speaks elsewhere of drugs being cheap, easily procured, certain in their action, safe, and free from the dangers which, he says, surround hypnotism, even when used by medical men. Many disagree with him in this complacent view of drug action; and if the dead could speak, what a host would rise up to denounce the insidious narcotic which had proved their ruin. Moreover, narcotics, of which Mr. Hart speaks with such approval, have an unfortunate way of leaving the sufferer in the lurch at the very time their services are most required, as every one who has nursed cases of painful chronic diseases can testify, and as those who have got into the habit of taking narcotics for insomnia have experienced.

To cure an intractable neuralgia, or to sooth the last weeks of a poor sufferer dying from a chronic disease, is a common and delightful experience with the physician who has added hypnotism to his armamentarium; but it is even more gratifying that he is often enabled by its means to reform the vicious and restore the drunkard to society. That hypnotism enables us to achieve this is a matter of daily experience, and is borne out by the testimony of eminent medical men in all parts of the world.

It is certainly true, as Mr. Hart says, that most persons could hypnotize if they tried, just as it is possible for anyone to give drugs; and that hypnotism may be so used as to induce a state of helplessness and automatism, so deprecated by Mr. Hart and every right-thinking person, and I have given some melancholy examples of this abuse of a beneficent power in a previous article in this *Review*;^{*} but such an abuse is not likely to occur in medical practice. The art of the physician is called into play in determining when and where to use the appropriate remedy. What applies in the case of drugs applies with additional force to a psychical treatment, such as hypnotic suggestion. Professor Bernheim has shown that for a suggestion to act it is essential that it should be received by the mind as true. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the hypnotist should be a person of tact and experience as well as of good character. The personal equation cannot be entirely ignored, but there should be no undue dependence of the patient on the operator. It should rather be the object of the physician to develop the subject's own powers and to make it clear that it is his own capabilities that are being evoked by suggestion. There are already too many people dependent on their medical adviser, and the action of hypnotism, properly used, will be rather to diminish than to increase their number.

* THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. VI., No. 18, p. 478. See also *Ibid.*, No. 19, p. 520, for another paper by Mr. Hart, entitled, "Dangers of Hypnotism."

* THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., No. 4, p. 98.

RELIGIOUS.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT-LITERATURE OF THE CHINESE.

PASTOR E. R. EICHLER, FORMERLY MISSIONARY IN CHINA.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Allgemeine Missions-Zeitschrift, Gütersloh, Vol. XIX., No. 11.*

THAT the Chinese are a book-making and a book-reading people is no news. But that they also write religious tracts and distribute these in great numbers, either gratis or at a nominal price, is known only to few. I purposely make use of the word "tracts" in this connection, for the term which the Chinese themselves employ to designate this class of literature shows their close connection with similar productions by Western peoples. They call them "*Kuen-shi-wên*," i.e., literature having the purpose of admonishing the world. While the great classics, Shu and Shi King, Confucius, Mencius, and others take the place of the canonical sacred books of Christian nations, the "*Kuen-shi-wên*" constitute the popular moral and religious reading of the people, corresponding to a great extent to our ascetic literature. Many of these tracts are written by students on the occasion of their examination by the State officials, and are then distributed among the people. This fact explains the singular titles which some of these tracts bear. An example of these is, "Valuable Vessel to Cross Over the Examination and Secure a Literary Degree." The idea naturally suggesting itself is that such a pamphlet is an aid of some sort for the rigorism of the examinations, or a small compendium of one of the sciences. But such is not the case. This examination "vessel" is a religious tract filled with exhortations to honesty and virtue. Its contents have not the least connection with the examination itself. Notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese candidates for official positions are thoroughly grounded in their great classical writers, and have literally memorized the commentaries, yet, in view of the severity of the test, they are afraid to trust even their excellent memories, but believe that success in the ordeal depends upon the favor of the gods. To attain this is often the purpose of such a tract. Thus the candidate for civil examination seeks the assistance of the god of literature, the candidate for a position in the army the god of war, etc. We are accustomed to consider the Chinese as rationalists, and for this there is a certain justification. Yet it appears that the Chinese students are much more religiously inclined than the European. As the Chinese are exceedingly fond of literary work, and the examinations are many and very hard, the number of such tracts is literally legion. In regard to the size, the greatest difference prevails. Some are only a sheet or two, others are solid volumes, or a series of volumes.

This class of literature can be divided into several classes. Prominent among them are the tracts in which the moral element predominates and the religious recedes. A second class lays special stress upon the religious factor. To this rubric belong prayer-books, litanies, descriptions of the Buddhistic and Taoistic hells, calendar of saints, etc.

In general, the first class includes the genuine Chinese, e.g., orthodox-Confucian tracts. The second class, on the other hand, embraces chiefly the Buddhistic and Taoistic writings. With this, however, is not said that Confucianism is only a dry morality without a religious element. Prayers and ceremonies in reference to the worship of ancestors, the adoration of Chinese wise men and saints, child-like reverence, to which subject one tract is devoted, which is even regarded as a classic with the name "Holy Book," show that Confucianism is also strongly saturated with religious ideas. It often grasps virtue from the religious point of view—a matter that is often overlooked by students of the religion of the Chinese. It can be said that the primitive religion of China, which was neither established nor removed by Confucius, consists in "childlike

adoration." This for them is the root not only of all worship, but also of all religion.

This is the specific religion of the Chinese. All other religions, Buddhism, modern Taoism, Shamanism, and Fetichism have, to a greater or less extent, all been imported from abroad. The two elements have been mingled and mixed, and constitute a strange religious syncretism. As a result, there is also a third class of tracts, in which religious factors and data of all the three great religions of China, Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, find their expression.

Naturally in this great mass of tract-literature there are some popular favorites. One of these is entitled "Valuable Mirror for the Enlightenment of the Heart." It consists largely of extracts from the classical writers, and several years ago was translated into the German by Professor Plack, of Munich. A little book of this kind, still more popular, is entitled "Words of the Wise." This is the book of popular sayings for the village children, who can attend school only a few months during the year, and for that reason, by a popular witticism, are called "Spring Frogs." Nearly all Chinese whom I met, and who could not read or write, knew this book by heart. City children and the educated classes, however, are offended if asked whether they know this work or not. For them it is not enough of a classic. It is a great favorite especially in northern China. Many of its sayings are Chinese versions of similar sayings current in other literatures.

Three of the most popular tracts, which are republished in many books, date from the Sung Dynasty (970-1127). One is called "The Book of Man's Deeds and Their Retribution by the Most High." Under the "Most High," is here understood *Lao-tzu*, the deified founder of Taoism. The second is called "A True Holy Book to Arouse the World by the Holy Ruler and Prince Kwan." Kwan is the Chinese god of war. The third is entitled "A Writing Concerning the Secret Law of Retribution, by the God of Literature." These three tracts appear in many editions, with and without commentary, appendices, etc. These tracts, written in the twelfth century, contain a strange mixture of ideas from various sources, but the retribution taught is that on this side of the grave. During the Middle Ages a complete eschatology was developed by the Chinese writers, to which Buddhism contributed the idea of hell and heaven, hades and purgatory. A Buddhist-Taoist tract, equally as popular as the three mentioned, is entitled "Divine Panorama," which not only by its title reminds us of Dante's "Divina Comedia," but also by its contents. It is published in many illustrated editions, and has had a remarkable influence on the Chinese mind. They now hold that there are ten chief hells and one hundred auxiliary hells. It should yet be added that the majority of the authors claim that their tracts originated in the inspiration of the gods, and were revealed by their authority. Of some of these books not only the contents, but also the binding, is claimed to have been received from a god or a genius.

THE SABBATH-REPOSE OF THE DAMNED.

ISRAEL LÉVI.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Revue des Etudes Juives, Paris, December.*

EVERY Jew, who has received any instruction in his religion, knows that at the end of the Sabbath it is customary to prolong the recitation of certain prayers, in order to lengthen the respite granted on that day to the damned, for as long as the faithful have not terminated the evening service the wicked are not obliged to return to Gehenna, in order to take up again the course of their punishments.

The first casuist, who mentions the rite, is Rab Amram in the ninth century, who speaks of it as a popular usage. The casuists themselves have never taken as seriously as might be believed the motives alleged for this religious usage, for they have never tried to abolish the rule which prescribes the sup-

pression of these prayers in certain cases, as, for instance, when a festival occurs in the week which begins at the end of the Sabbath, thus running the risk of condemning sinners to return sooner to Gehenna.

It can be shown, however, that the belief in the Sabbath repose of the damned is much older than the rite which expresses it, and this belief, it is nearly certain, was widely spread in the third century, at least, of our era.

What were the objects of establishing this rite? From a desire to soften the dogma of endless punishment? Dogma is a word unknown in the Talmudic theology, especially in eschatological questions. The Mishna does declare that those who deny the resurrection of the dead will be excluded from the future world, but it takes good care not to be precise in regard to what it means by the "future world." The collection of Talmudic doctrines in regard to life beyond the tomb is a veritable chaos, the most dissimilar conceptions being admitted. The belief in the immortality of the soul does not exclude faith in an existence half-terrestrial, half-spiritual, for those who are no more. The Talmud, or, to speak more precisely, the editors of that collection, record, without hesitation, anecdotes which take us back to nearly prehistoric times, when the corpse, at the moment of being consigned to the grave, received objects of value which were carried by the dead to the subterranean world for the use of themselves or their companions.

The only possible hypothesis of the origin of the rite I am discussing is that it flows naturally from the sanctity with which the institution of the Sabbath was invested. If God allotted to mortals one day of repose every week, He could not refuse that to the damned, whoever they might be. The Sabbath is too holy to be restricted to the terrestrial world; the whole universe, visible and invisible, shares therein.

Our rabbis of the Middle Ages would have been not a little astonished that a like belief exists among Christians, with this difference, naturally, that Sunday is substituted for Saturday. Not that the Church has ever officially sanctioned this belief—the theologians have always treated it as a heresy;—but all the efforts of the Fathers have not prevented such a belief becoming popular. Long would be a list of the writings in which this belief is mentioned without objection. The most ancient witnesses of its existence are Saint Augustine and Prudentius, that is, in the fourth century of our era.

It is admitted without contradiction that the notion of a Sunday respite for the damned entered Christian literature by the circulation of a little work entitled "Apocalypse or Vision of Saint Paul." This writing has come down to us under different forms, in Greek, in Syriac, and in Latin. Neither of these versions represents the original, which seems to have been composed in Aramæic. However by collating them and supplementing one by another, it is easy to reconstruct the first edition of the work, which has been done with great success by Mr. Herman Brandes, in a book published at Halle in 1885.

According to this "Vision," Saint Paul, accompanied by the Archangel Michael, visits first the abode of the blessed and contemplates their felicity, and then repairs to hell to witness the torments inflicted on the damned. He hears the lamentations of these unfortunate creatures, whose sufferings never stop, and, moved by pity, he supplicates his Lord to grant them at least one day of respite in memory of His resurrection. The prayer of Saint Paul was granted, and ever since, the sinners in hell have permission to rest from their torment from Saturday evening to the beginning of Monday.

The question arises whether the belief indicated in the "Vision" came to the Christians from the Jews. My own opinion, after a careful study of all the authorities and sources, is that the belief did come from the Jews, in the second half of the fourth century. The "Vision," I believe, was invented by a monk who was either born a Jew or else thoroughly instructed in the ideas and rites of the Jews in regard to death. In this way, thanks to a Gentile romancer, the Jewish idea has made its way in the world. It has seduced the imagination of poets and writers of fiction in the Middle Ages while quieting those who were terrified by the dogma of endless punishment.

INDIA OF TO-DAY.

THE REVEREND JAMES JOHNSTON, BOLTON, ENGLAND.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

Missionary Review of the World, New York, April.

THE march of empire over the "Eye of Asia," the name by which India is occasionally designated, presents features of deepening interests, and prophetic of more remarkable changes. Advances in her moral and material condition, and in civil and religious development, plainly indicate that India is assuredly taking a right place among the progressive nations, east and west. The pacific revolutions of the last generation or so in her social and national life, have amazing significance. Those degrading heathen customs, the self-immolation of widows on the funeral pyres of their husbands, the dedication of favorite daughters to idolatrous temple services, the trampling to death of imbeciles, the drowning of aged persons, the universal practice of female infanticide, and the cruelties of child-marriage and widowhood, have been wholly or partially swept away, and at the present day, fresh campaigns initiated against the abominations which still linger on the horizon of India's humanity. A grand, new page is opening in the history of India, and Christianity, in its wide-spreading embrace, is throwing far out the net of the Kingdom of God for the ingathering of India's millions.

The total population of British India is given as 221,172,950, and of the feudatory States as 66,050,480. In these multitudes every type of humanity has its representatives. Ghonds, Pathans, Rohillas, Beluchis, and numerous fierce tribes, half-clad, bloodthirsty, head-hunters, wielding stone weapons, and indulging in degrading superstitions, dwelling in caves, on the hills, and in forest deeps, are the survivors of prehistoric times, in contrast to whom stand the Parsee and Brahmin, the embodiments of polished manners, scholarship, philosophy, commerce, and Western ideas.

As to religion, the Mahomedans number 57,000,000; Buddhists, 7,000,000; Christians, 2,225,000; Jews, 17,180; Parsees, 89,887; theists, agnostics, and atheists, 289. The Hindoos claim 207,500,000, but these numbers include the Sikhs and numerous sects or castes only nominally affiliated on Hindooism. The animists alone, descendants of the primitive Turanian races, still number nearly 10,000,000, but are steadily being absorbed in Hindooism.

Of "Young India," considering the population as a whole to the age of fifteen, the Indian returns show that 93.90 per cent. of the boys and 82.47 of the girls are unmarried. In every ten thousand of the population there are left as "widowed" twenty boys and fifty-one girls under the age of fifteen years, and in this category twenty per cent. of the boys and thirty-three per cent. of the girls are under five years old. The state of education is very backward, and there is great disparity between the two sexes. From returns affecting 262,000,000 of people it is tabulated that 89.1 per cent. of the males and 99.4 per cent. of the females are unable to read or write. In the male section only one in nine can pass the double test, and in the female section only one in 173. Of the total population of India having a knowledge of reading and writing in English, the census makes a return of 360,000 natives. Allowing, therefore, that 18,000,000 of India's people have the advantage of an elementary education, it leaves the enormous number of 270,000,000 buried in calamitous ignorance.

These shadows, so painful to contemplate, are not entirely unrelieved. In bright battle the social, medical, religious, and philanthropic auxiliaries are engaged for India's deliverance from myriad woes. Miss Florence Nightingale has devoted herself to the cause of village sanitation. Next to this admirable work ought to be named "The Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India," founded and organized seven years ago by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. Established on an unsectarian basis, it relieves alike the women and children of the poorest and of the wealthiest

classes. The three principal objects of the fund consist of medical tuition, medical assistance, and the supply of trained nurses. Thirty hospitals and twenty dispensaries are affiliated with, or governed by, the association, and thirteen lady doctors and twenty-seven assistant surgeons are working under the auspices of the fund, nine of the ladies having gone out from England. A strong staff in future days will be obtained from the 238 native pupils drawn from the Parsees, Veda Hindoos, and Eurasians who are now studying at the various medical colleges and schools. The cultured and estimable young Hindoo ladies, Rakhmabai and Cornelia Sorabji, have studied at the London School of Medicine for Women preparatory to undertaking the medical calling in their native land. In the person of Lady Lansdowne the good cause of her beloved predecessor has fallen on worthy shoulders. To its income native princes, mostly of the feudatory States, and the humble people in proportion to their scanty means, creditably give support.

Medical education is advancing steadily in other quarters. In the Nizam's dominions the last report gives eighty-five students in the medical institute, three of its outgoing students being females. Medical branches of zenana missions, belonging to American and British societies, are multiplying rapidly. This wing of operation appeals strongly to the native mind, and prepares the way for the music of a deeper healing. So many zenanas would be closed against the zenana missionary, where the medical missionary gains admission under the best possible circumstances. Mrs. Lazarus, an eminently qualified judge, whose opinion has wide corroboration, remarks that the difficulty of getting admission into a Hindoo house is vanishing, and the difficulty to-day is to find women enough willing to take up the cross of honor and enter the additional open doors. In these dark chambers the light is breaking, the presage of the salvation of the daughters of India, and the dominion of missions.

If the mass of the people are nominally Hindoos, still the once impregnable fort is tottering. Hindooism has been shaken to its foundations by the Christian religion. The emancipation of India's millions calls to the Church of God in many climes to inaugurate a forward missionary policy, which shall carry the flag of the King over the vast plains of Hindostan, until the flanks of the peerless Himalayas become the frontiers of a world-conquering faith.

LAWRENCE OLIPHANT AND THE "PROPHET" HARRIS.

J. KEITH ANGUS.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Belgravia, London, March.

IT has been asserted by those who knew him that Lawrence Oliphant had come to the conclusion that the professed religion of the nineteenth century was all humbug, and that he himself, who believed in much or little of it, was a humbug as well. This makes it all the more curious that a man who had come to such a conclusion should have been cajoled by a very prince of religious humbug; and still more remarkable that when he had discovered what a humbug the new prophet was, he, Lawrence Oliphant, should never have had the moral pluck to denounce him as such.

Oliphant was a man of brilliant literary ability, and he proved that his brain was a keen, a true, and a cultured one, not only by the books he produced but by the intelligence he displayed in the most difficult of tasks, a newspaper war-correspondent. We have, of course, only to read his novel of "Piccadilly" to see that a strong religious vein ran through his mind, but one would have thought that in his pious moods he would have looked at religion from a very high standard, and have treated it in the most dignified fashion. Yet, strange to say, when he thought the time had come to throw off the old man as it were, and to let his spirit be bathed in a religious fervor, he

plunged, not into the highest and purest forms of Christian life, but associated himself with one of those self-made high-priests, who find that they can do very little for morality unless they can get a great deal of money.

Harris was naturally very glad to recruit the services of so cultured a man as Oliphant; it was something to get into the revival ranks a man who had been, in a measure, a pet in the London drawing-rooms, or at least a man to whom Society looked up. But Harris was wary enough not to let a new convert get any supremacy. Oliphant might consider himself to be the philosopher, but Harris retained for himself the office of Messiah.

So to bring about this Oliphant was reduced to the rank of a mere agricultural laborer, and when he dragged his mother into the abyss into which he himself had fallen, she was relegated to the washtub, and doubtless starched and ironed the shirts of the Prophet. Oliphant found himself very much in the same position as does the alcoholic clown when he joins the Salvation Army—he had to paint across his life the motto of humiliation: "All Will abandon, ye who enter here."

It is almost inconceivable how Lawrence Oliphant could have endured this degradation, and how he could have brought his reasoning powers to acquiesce in the extraordinary belief that in thus playing fast and loose with his intellectual energies, he was becoming more Christ-like; for, in fairness be it said, that the ostensible reason for the existence of Harris and his flock, was that the world might grow more Christ-like. But surely, when God gave to Lawrence Oliphant his literary genius, and his gifts as a traveler, he did not mean that the recipient of these was to throw them to the winds, and, by becoming a tiller of herbs, to assimilate himself more nearly to Christ; nor was it meant that the mother of such a man should find salvation in starch and soda, or that, at a later period, the wife of such a man should give up her life and her world at the nod of a religious charlatan. But there it was; such a trio of miserable circumstances was brought about, and Oliphant found himself to be seeking his salvation in the capacity of a drudge; and all that he gained in becoming Christ-like was in the knowledge that though the birds of the air had nests, he had nowhere to lay his head, although the fox, Harris, had a hole of affluence and ease.

If it be worth raising a conjecture, we should say that Lawrence Oliphant's pride rebelled against his admitting what a fool he had made of himself, for it is clear that at the outset his brains were sufficiently on the alert to suggest caution. He passed a lot of his money through the hands of Harris, but Oliphant was shrewd enough to stipulate that if he ever left the fold his money should leave with him.

For a long time he battled on, and if he had discovered that religious life was a humbug in London, and that he himself was a humbug, he had speedy cause for learning that the new religious phase on which he had entered was equally a humbug, and its preacher and teacher a humbug to boot.

Lawrence Oliphant never confessed it, but probably it led to the curious seclusion in which he spent the latter days of his life, in the discovery that the truest religion lay in the simplest effort of keeping one's self unspotted from the world, but that the life he led under Harris was scarcely congenial to such a simple faith as this. The convert did manage to break his bonds and come back to England, but he kept his true feelings in subjection, and would scarcely admit that Harris was much below the level of a saint; and, true to this declaration, he went back again and served a second time in the atmosphere of pious chicanery.

Nothing came of the efforts of Lawrence Oliphant to make the world more Christ-like; at least, nothing came of those efforts which he made on the rostrum of piety. It is by his books that we know him. These taught many a lesson that men and women might make life more beautiful if they wished, and because of what these have taught us, and because of the

nobility which we know was associated with his life, we can almost forgive him that strange vagary which lured him off the main line of life, which caused him to waste and misspend the best years of his time, and which made him give countenance to one of those forms of claptrap faith which only succeed in softening the head instead of the heart of the aspiring Christian.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETWEEN THE CAUCASUS AND THE BLACK SEA.

EUGENE MARKOW.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Russkii Wiestnik, St. Petersburg, July-August.*

ON my trip south to the Caucasus, I first touched the Kos-sack town Jekaterinodar, with about 60,000 inhabitants. A most remarkable feature of this place is the church, built and planned by the inhabitants. It is of solid oak, and has not a single nail in the entire building.

I crossed the Kuban on an iron bridge. As far as the eye could see were fertile fields, of real virgin soil. Only twenty years ago these places were impenetrable forests. Now wheat and tobacco are grown, also grapes, from which wine is made. The harvests yield from thirty to forty-fold of corn.

The mountain slopes are ready for the culture of wine, and the fields for agriculture. Flowers are seen everywhere. The tuff-stone layers furnish cement, which article was formerly imported from the south of Europe; now the Russians have their own cement factories in the Crimea and on the Caucasus. Baron Stengel has a farm of about 12,000 *dessiatin*,* on which he raises cattle for supplying fresh meat to Moscow.

All these districts, since the defeat of Schamyl, are Russian. They have most excellent climate. They are protected on the north by mountains, and cooled in the south by fresh breezes from the sea. Formerly they were settled by Asiatic tribes, and in the tombs one still finds objects of gold and inferior metals, of Scythian origin.

When the Russians took possession of these districts, the general, Count Ewdokimow, a man of strong measures, gave the people the choice of staying here or going to Turkey: 80,000 remained, and 400,000 emigrated to Turkey.

By steamer I went to Noworossisk, a commercial town of the future. The French Company, "The Russian Standard," had been very successful in business transactions; before the railroad was built they bought land, then very cheap, and established a new harbor. Here one sees what the enterprising spirit, knowledge, and free motion of man is able to accomplish. Not long since these shores were inhabited by Mohammedan, Turkish, and Asiatic tribes. The scenery is grand, nay sublime; there are cloud-breaking mountains, blue waves, and white sails! The Black Sea is not always navigable in winter on account of the storm, and colonization, therefore, is difficult.

Sotschi is one of the loveliest of places, and is covered with country-seats. It has a white Russian church, built by the settlers from Moscow. The climate is delightful, the views magnificent. For two days and two nights we enjoyed the grand scenery. The Caucasus, seen from the Black Sea, is gigantesque, wild, a labyrinth of mountains, breaking the clouds and losing themselves in a limitless distance.

We came to Absachia, once Christianized by the Apostle Andrew, who destroyed their holy oak trees on the mountains. He left his young congregation in the hands of his disciple, Simon, the Canaanite, who spent his life among them and died here. At that very place is now a convent; it is a centre of civilization. The Emperor Justinian sent hither monks and priests. In the eleventh century there were many churches and convents, and the Grusiens had their own king, David,

* One *dessiatin* is about two and one-half acres.

the Restorer. When, in 1830, the Russians conquered this country—Grusien—there were many ruined churches. In one they found the Gospel in the Grusien language; this the Turcomans had not dared to touch. This Gospel is now in the Imperial library in St. Petersburg. Some of these churches have been renovated. History here leads us back to 2,000 years B. C. In the times of Mithridate and Pompeii, and the Roman emperors, these ruins were important commercial towns. Venice and Genoa built their factories here. The commercial centre is Sebastopol, where Rome once had three hundred translators for as many languages, to transact business with the inhabitants of the mountains, who met the Romans on the market-place of Sebastopol.

Sotchuma is a beautiful place with modest country-houses, shaded by cypresses and surrounded by gardens. The wonderful so-called "forest-palms," a kind of box-tree, especially bought by the French and English, and formerly in rich abundance, have now become rare; but there is still a rich collection of fine woods.

We passed the old Colchis. The mouth of the river Rioni and the valley of Colchis is the natural gate of the Caucasus; you do not see it on the map, but you feel it; you see it here in reality. You see the grand gate of Asia; in your imagination you see Medea, the bold Greeks, the "Golden Fleece."

Batum is surrounded by mountains. It was once a Turkish town. At the shore are hotels with European names, such as "Hotel de France," "Londres," "Imperial." The harbor is teeming with life, commerce, and progress. Naphtha, the chief article, is exported to Asia, Africa, and Europe. All, or at least most, of the man-factories belong to the Baron Rothschild in reality, though ostensibly to others. The very centre of this commerce is not like Russia, but like America; towers without windows or doors, a net of telegraphic wires, movement, bustle, life—all like America. Rothschild, when here not long ago, was surprised at this flourishing condition, and said: "You Russians are excellent people; you know how to get along with the Orient; we do not get on in Algiers."

Fifty million puds* of kerosine are annually exported from here. Land sells at \$8 to \$10 per foot. The thermometer is never below zero. In January the temperature is 15°. Living here in summer is precarious; the warm, humid soil, though excellent for the vegetation, is fatal for men, and fevers are inevitable. The French gardener, Alphons, has established here a garden with the rarest trees from Australia, India, and America, all of which are in excellent state.

Many ruins from the times of Justinian correspond exactly with the description Procopius gives us of these countries. I must not forget to mention that Demosthenes was proud of his descent from Batum.

CARRIER-PIGEON SPORT.

JOSEF V. PLEVEL.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Der Stein der Weisen, Vienna, March.*

OF late years the interest in carrier-pigeons has been very considerably enhanced. Belgium takes the lead, but the other countries are not far behind. The faculty with which the carrier-pigeon determines its course is as yet unexplained. To attribute this knowledge of direction to instinct is merely a confession of ignorance. It is much rather sight, reflection, and sensation, which guide the carrier-pigeon on its course, and rarely guides it wrong. The same faculty is possessed by all migratory birds. To form an intelligent conception of this faculty, we must either assume a special sense, or a delicate sensitiveness to atmospheric currents. Experiments by balloonists have shown that pigeons are incapable of flying at any great height. Birds thrown out at 6,000 metres fell like dead, and even at the moderate height of 300 metres pigeons liberated by the balloonist Gaston Tissandier approached the earth in a spiral course. It is evident, hence, that they are not

* One pud is equal to forty pounds.

guided wholly by sight. To bring a point 300 miles distant within the range of vision, it would be necessary to ascend nearly 20,000 metres. The carrier-pigeon, starting on such a journey, must consequently start with faith in the unseen.

As regards the speed of flight of carrier-pigeons, there is considerable divergence of opinion. The Belgian birds are admittedly the best, and the greatest achieved speed of a Belgian bird is given as 150 kilometres (over ninety-five miles) within the hour. In favorable weather a good bird will cover thirty to thirty-five miles in an hour. The greater the distance the smaller the probability of the prompt return of the bird. At a distance of say a hundred miles almost all birds return safely if the weather is favorable, but at distances of four or five hundred miles it is impossible to reckon confidently on the bird's return. It appears curious, but it is a well-established fact that as the bird nears its home its speed is accelerated.

The question has frequently been raised as to whether the male or female pigeon is the better for racing contests. Practically there is nothing to choose between them when both are in condition, but a laying female should never be taken for the sport.

The carrier-pigeon is not, as many suppose, a distinct variety. All domestic pigeons are presumably descended from the blue-rock pigeon, and all are more or less suited to the purpose. The common pigeon is not used, for, although a rapid flyer for short distances, he has no great staying powers.

One of the best pigeons for the purpose is the tumbler (*Columba gyrratrie*) whose sense or sensation of direction is very strongly developed, and who rarely loses his way. The tumbler flies higher than most birds of the genus, and will continue circling in the air for hours; he has all the necessary staying power for long flight, and a great love of his home. Still many of these birds leave much to be desired. In the first place, they are likely to waste time before setting out on their return; again, they are liable to fall victims to birds of prey; and, lastly, they are especially liable to diseases of the eye, which frequently result even in total loss of sight. Another bird of equal speed and endurance is the Persian "carrier."

In the first year the trainer rarely lets the test exceed from 60 to 90 miles; the following year the distance may be extended to 250 miles, and in the third year when the bird is at the height of his powers, the limit may be extended to 350 or 400 miles.

In the last year of training, the first flight is from 120 to 130 miles, terminating in a contest which usually extends to about 300 miles. The longest contests are from 400 to 700 miles. Before entering a bird for the contest it should be carefully examined as to its fitness, and the feet cleaned, washed, dried, and oiled. Some trainers start their birds with empty crops with the idea that it will make them more eager to get home. This is a great mistake. The famished bird is liable to be exhausted by long-sustained effort.

THE SHEEP AS AN ORACLE.

DR. B. LANGKANEL.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Die Natur. Halle, February.*

IN P. v. Melongs's book, "Modern Greece" (*Griechenland in unseren Tagen*), there is a description on page 176 of the celebration of the Easter holidays, concerning which he writes: "According to ancient custom, the master of the house divides the roasted lamb, and gives to each one his portion, reserving for himself the right shoulder. The repast finished, he proceeds to read the future from the shoulder-blades, precisely as was the custom of the ancients, of the Byzantines after them, and of every man during the War of Liberation, to which Greece owes its present status."

What the author here describes as a custom of Ancient and Modern Greece, prevails from China, through the northern half of Asia, and, with only slight modifications, through Europe to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. The following are a few instances, beginning with Eastern Asia:

William Woodville Rockhill, in his "The Land of the

Lamas," gives a description of "Divination by Shoulder-Blades," with two illustrations, which corresponds closely with the accounts given by Radloff in his "*Aus West Sibirien*" (I., 475), where he says: "If a Kirghiz would know which way a missing horse has gone, or seek directions for following a thief, or inquire whether absent relatives are well or sick, and for many other problems, the shoulder-blade of a sheep is turned to for reliable guidance."

Similar evidences are available showing the universal diffusion of the custom over all Northern Asia. The Huns, too, are said to have attached great importance to this method of divination, and Jornande gives an account of Attila's consulting his oracle before his battles.

The custom of consulting the shoulder-blades prevails also in Arabia. Jacob Grimm unearthed a manuscript in the Vienna Court-library concerning the data by which the oracles were guided a thousand years ago: "When the shoulder-blade is thin and clean on both sides it betokens life; but if the lines are confused, death is foretold. If at the outbreak of war there is a small red cloud on the right shoulder-blade, or if on both sides the lines are long and dark, the war will cover a long period, but if both sides are quite white, peace will soon be restored. In all pending matters, on which the shoulder-blades are consulted, confused or reddish or dark lines are unfavorable omens, clear white surfaces favorable."

Gregorius found divination by shoulder-blades resorted to in Corsica, and Geraldus, in his *Cambrian Itinerary* (1585), notices that the Flemish settlers resorted to divination by means of the shoulder-blade of a ram, sodden but not roasted.

How the Greeks resorted to it during their War of Independence, and how, relying on its favorable predictions, they faced unnumbered odds, and yet trembled like children while the oracle was being deciphered, is graphically depicted by Melingo. How, now, shall we explain this wide-spread application of the sheep's scapula among so many diverse people? How can we separate Europe from Asia in the face of the many resemblances in ancient customs and superstitions? In the third volume of the "*Zeitschrift für Ethnography*" (p. 102) there is an exhaustive treatment of the striking resemblances in customs, arts, and food substances introduced by the Moors into Spain, A.D. 700 to 1490, and by the Tartars and Mongols into Russia from 1223 to 1481. Nomadic people in steppes or mountain-lands, where the vegetation is scant, can easily domesticate the sheep, while the ox is found unsuited. This one fact necessarily exercises an enormous influence on food and habits, which is likely to persist even under changed conditions. Hence it is that, to this day, Spain and the Balkans are essentially sheep countries. The ancient Egyptians set small store on sheep; cotton, flax, or hemp took the place of wool in their fabrics. No woolen material could be introduced into the temple or the grave, nor might mutton be eaten by either king or priests. According to Dümishen, the sheep is not represented on the chapel walls of the pyramids of Gizeh and Sakarah of the fortieth-fiftieth century, but appears first among the memorials of the New Kingdom. But in Eurasia the sheep was everywhere sought after, and every part turned to account. We find the astragalus (ankle bone) used as a plaything from Italy to the far East, from Persia to Hungary, and learn that it was familiar to the ancient Scythians. According to Herodotus the end most desired by the ancient Massagetæ was to be cut up with mutton and eaten by their own people.

Apart from the shoulder-blade, the sheep affords also a material for divination during its life, and this several times a day. In Western Siberia, and among the Turcomans, divination by means of sheep's droppings is resorted to. That the custom is not more wide-spread is probably due rather to chance than repugnance. Concerning this custom Prof. Radloff tells us that when an even number of the droppings fall together in a heap it signifies misfortune, but ones and threes portend only good. All the Kirghiz regard this mode of divination as pleasing to God, and regard the talent for it as a special gift of the Prophet.

Books.

ON SLEDGE AND HORSEBACK TO THE OUTCAST SIBERIAN LEPEES. Illustrated. Dedicated by Special Permission to Her Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty the Queen. By Kate Marsden. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 1892.

[To most people of average sensibility the leper is a revolting object. He par takes of our common humanity, but presents it in a repellent aspect; he is entitled to all human sympathy, but mere contact with him involves the risk of pollution. Self-preservation requires that he be thrust out of society, isolated, held aloof to wait as patiently as he may for the kindly hand of death to relieve him from an existence unrelieved by a single ray of light or hope. Into the countries of Western Europe leprosy was introduced from the East, but has been practically exterminated. It is, however, common in Russia, and widely prevalent in the remote regions of Siberia, where its hapless, pitiable victims drag out an existence to which the world, happily for its peace of mind, is wholly oblivious. Yet there are not wanting heroic natures whose eyes rest not on the revolting exterior, but penetrate to the suffering humanity within, thus flooding their own natures with well-springs of compassion, and emitting floods of human sympathy and light to irradiate lives that had never before known a gleam. Conspicuous among these is Miss Kate Marsden, author of the volume under notice.]

ARMED with a strong letter of recommendation from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and supported by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who felt a lively human interest in the proposed enterprise, Miss Marsden found ready access to their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who evinced an earnest sincerity in contributing in every possible way to the facilitation of an undertaking which must nevertheless have appeared utterly beyond the possibility of accomplishment by a slender, delicate woman. But Miss Marsden could be deterred by no difficulties. Three weeks in a cargo-boat and 2,000 miles on horseback brought the adventurous woman to Vilulsk, and face to face with the lepers, whose lives she irradiated with new life and hope. This simple young Englishwoman, without money, without influence save such as flowed from the spirit of heroic self-sacrifice which animated her to devote her life and talents to the amelioration of the condition of these unfortunates, had the hardihood to assure the lepers that they should be properly cared for, and sufficient personal influence to rouse the local authorities at Irkutsk to organized efforts for their proper housing and care. The extent of her demands staggered them at first, but when she urged on them the importance of showing a personal interest in a matter to which all Russia, and indeed all Christendom, would be urged to contribute, a sum of \$750 was promptly contributed for warm clothing, and \$5,000 was placed in the Governor's hands towards the construction of a hospital. Her plans being outlined, Miss Marsden returned to European Russia, where she enlisted five Sisters of the Greek Church for immediate nursing work among the lepers, and obtained through His Imperial Highness the Czarowich the sum of \$2,500 to cover the expenses of their journey and support. Miss Marsden then learned that, on the Sunday when the Gospel of the Blind was appointed to be read, a general subscription for the blind was taken up in all the churches throughout Russia, and something like \$20,000 subscribed annually. She at once went to the Head Procurator and implored him in the name of Christ to cause the same thing to be done on behalf of the lepers. Her request was willingly complied with, but at the time of writing she had had no advices as to the amount collected. Since her return to England she has been engaged in preparing this book, in which she has included autograph letters from the Queen of England and Russian notables, together with photographs of lepers and their surroundings, and of incidents of travel, etc., hoping by its sale to raise sufficient funds for the adequate carrying out of her undertaking, to which she proposes to return after she shall have given a course of lectures in America with the same object. Apart from the intense interest which must necessarily attach to the record of so romantic and adventurous an undertaking, and of the sad condition of the unfortunates she desires to relieve, the volume is written in good literary style which will ensure its being read with interest. We will content ourselves with presenting the short account of Miss Marsden's first sight of the lepers she had traveled so far to help:

At last I thought I could discern ahead a large lake, and beyond that two yourtas.* My instinct was true to me, and the peculiar thrill which passed through

*Leper dwellings.

my whole frame meant that at last, after all those months of traveling, I had found, thank God! the poor creatures whom I had come to help. A little more zigzag riding along the tedious path, and then I suddenly looked up and saw before me the two yourtas and a little crowd of people. Some of the people came limping and some leaning on sticks to catch the first glimpse of us, their faces and limbs distorted by the dreadful ravages of the disease. I scrambled off my horse and went quickly among the little crowd of the lame, the halt, and the blind. Some were standing, some were kneeling, and some crouching on the ground, and all with eager faces turned toward me. They told me afterwards that they believed God had sent me; and my friends, if you could all have been there, you would no longer wonder at my having devoted body and soul to this work.

I at once ordered the things to be unpacked and had them collected on the grass. A prayer of thanksgiving was then offered by the priest, and next a prayer for Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress, in which the poor people heartily joined. As we distributed the gifts some of the distorted faces half beamed with delight, while others changed from a look of fear to one of confidence and rest. Surely such a scene was worth a long journey and many hardships and perils. They seemed to know that help was coming, and that, although they might not live to enjoy it, other afflicted ones would.

As to the conditions of life among the lepers, let one short paragraph suffice.

In another place, Abalack Kei, I saw a woman who had been condemned by the community to live all alone for the rest of her life; she had already been isolated for four years. She saw no one but her husband who brought her food and firing regularly. She very rarely saw her children—then only at a long distance, as they never dared go near her. Thus in this perfect endless solitude she has to live always. Her work in winter was to drag her body along the snow the best way she could, as she was not able to walk, to fetch the food that was taken to her by her husband, and left at some yards away from the hovel. If she had any strength she kindled a fire; if not she had to remain in the cold.

THE VOLTAIC CELL: Its Construction and Capacity. By Park Benjamin, LL.B., Ph.D. Illustrated. First Edition. 8vo, pp. 562. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1893.

[The object of the present work, as declared by the author, is to assist the student and investigator of the production of cheap electricity "by placing before him the record of the principal discoveries and researches relating to chemical generators of electricity, descriptions of many (not all, for their name is legion) of the most distinctive and approved types of cells, and the latest knowledge as to their efficiency, measurement, and modes of use." We give Mr. Benjamin's statement of the principal modes by which cheap electricity may be obtained, and a digest of his account of the beginning of the "voltaic cell."]

THE principal modes by which cheap electricity may be attained are: first, improvements in steam-boilers and engines, gas-engines, and other existing transformers of power; second, the utilization of natural powers, such as waterfalls, currents, tides, the wind, solar heat, and so on; and, third, the electro-chemical decomposition of cheap or refuse substances in the voltaic cell. To the electrical student the last is the most inviting and equally the most promising in the possibilities which it offers. Nature has already marked the end of the path along which the advance must be made by the capabilities which she has given to the animal organism of converting chemical energy into other forms of energy with the minimum loss in the form of heat. When carbon is economically burned in the voltaic cell the era of cheap electricity will have arrived; and when this is done through the combination of that carbon with the oxygen of the air perhaps the *ultima thule* in point of cheapness, as well as of the reign of steam, will be reached.

In the year 1767 there was published, probably in Paris (although no place is named on its title-page), a little work entitled "*Nouvelle Théorie des Plaisirs* par M. Sulzer de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres de Berlin." In a foot-note of this book occurs the following remarkable passage:

"If two pieces of metal, the one of lead and the other of silver, be joined together in such a way that their respective edges may form but one plane, and if they be thus placed on the tongue, a taste will be perceived quite similar to that of vitriol of iron; nevertheless, if either of these pieces of metal be separately applied, no vestige of such a taste is left. It is not probable that by the junction of these two metals any solution of either occurs, or that the dissolved particles insinuate themselves into the tongue. It must therefore be concluded that the junction of the metals causes on one or the other, or on both, a vibration of their particles, and that this vibration necessarily affects the nerves of the tongue and produces the taste mentioned."

This statement—and even in the light of modern science it may well

be regarded as extraordinary for more than one reason*—is the beginning of our knowledge of the voltaic cell; and, like the first announcements of most important discoveries, it remained unnoticed and unknown for many years. The fact seems to have been rediscovered by Humboldt in 1799, for he describes the same experiment, and then, curiously enough, adds to each plate a long iron wire. "By passing the wires," he says, "in a parallel direction through a door behind which they are brought together and separated alternately, the person who makes the experiment ascertains, by the taste he feels on the tongue, the situation of the extremity of each of the wires." Literally, a foretaste of the telegraph.

The discovery was again made by Volta, and it was announced at the time when the conflict between himself and his great rival, Galvani, was at its height. Volta noticed "that 'a coating of the nerve' applied to the point or to the inferior surface of the tongue and a 'coating of the muscle' applied to the superior, excite, the instant they are brought into contact, an acidulous taste similar to the one which is experienced after the tongue is burned." The world, even at that early day, had determined to call all these phenomena by Galvani's name, whether they were justly attributable to him or not—a predilection of which it is only just beginning to get cured. And, therefore, this particular occurrence, discovered first by Sulzer, again by Humboldt, and again by Volta, is called by Wilkinson, writing in 1804, "the galvanic taste."

The story of Galvani and his frogs is known to every schoolboy, and needs no repetition here. Like all popular legends it has been greatly distorted, and perhaps has tended rather to obscure the brilliancy of Galvani's fame than to enhance it. The man was a cautious and skillful investigator, and had his life been spent outside of the arena of scientific controversies or been less embittered by personal misfortune, he would have left mankind owing him even a greater debt than it now does. But whether history will give him the eminence which his own contemporaries accorded to him is doubtful. The smoke of the conflict, now nearly a century old, between the believers in the chemical theory and the adherents of the contact theory has not yet cleared away, nor can that controversy yet be said to have been definitely settled. Enough issues, however, have been settled, enough facts are undisputed, to make it plain to the student that, for the practical electro-chemical cell as we know it to-day, the palm belongs to Volta and not to Galvani; and that the terms "Galvanism" and the "Galvanic battery," like "Franklinism" and the "Franklinic current," are ultimately to be detached from the phenomena to which they have been applied, and thrown aside with the husks of discarded names which strew the pathway along which physical science advances.

GENERAL JACKSON. By James Parton. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1893.

[This is a posthumous book, being the last production of Mr. Parton, whose various American biographies are well known. It is evident that the work did not have a final revision by the author, since there is promise in the body of it of matter which does not appear, and allusion in the last half to an important topic of which no mention is made in the first half, where it belongs. Most of these defects, however, could have been corrected by careful editing. It is probably because it appears as one of a "Great Commander" series, that more than two-thirds of the book are devoted to Jackson's military life, which lasted nine years, while one-eighth only of the pages is concerned with his doings during the eight years he was President. Admirers of Jackson, however, need find no fault with this, since his military career was vastly more to his credit than his political. Of interest is Mr. Parton's estimate of the character of Jackson.]

THUS lived and died Andrew Jackson, the idol of his party, often the pride and favorite of his country. His best friends could not deny that he had deplorable faults, nor his worst enemies that he possessed rare and dazzling merits. He rendered his country signal services, and brought upon the Government of that country an evil which it will be extremely difficult to remedy. No man will ever be quite able to comprehend Andrew Jackson who has not personally known a Scotch-Irishman. More than he was anything else, he was a north-of-Irelander—a tenacious, pugnacious race; honest, yet capable of dissimulation; often angry, but most prudent when most furious; endowed by nature with the gift of extracting from every affair and every relation all the strife it can be made to yield; at home and

* "We have the strongest reason for believing that what the nerves convey to the brain is, in all cases, motion. It is the motion excited by sugar in the nerves of taste, which, transmitted to the brain, produces the sensation of sweetness, while bitterness is the result of motion produced by aloes."—Tyndall.

among dependents, all tenderness and generosity; to opponents, violent, ungenerous, prone to believe the worst of them; a race that means to tell the truth, but, when excited by anger or warped by prejudice, incapable of either telling or remembering or knowing the truth; not taking kindly to culture, but able to achieve wonderful things without it; a strange blending of the best and the worst qualities of the two races. Jackson had these traits in an exaggerated degree: as Irish as though he were not Scotch; as Scotch as though he were not Irish.

Autocrat as he was, Andrew Jackson loved the people, the common people, the sons and daughters of toil, as truly as they loved him, and believed in them as they believed in him. He had a perception that the toiling masses are not a class in the community, but *are* the community. He felt that government should exist only for the benefits of the governed; that the strong are strong only that they may aid the weak; that the rich are rightfully rich only that they may so combine and direct the labor of the poor as to make labor more profitable to the laborer. He did not comprehend these truths as they are demonstrated by philosophers, but he had an intuitive and instinctive perception of them. And in his most autocratic moments he really thought that he was fighting the battle of the people and doing their will, while baffling the purposes of their representatives. If he had been a man of knowledge as well as of force, he would have taken the part of the people more effectually, and left to his successor an increased power of doing good instead of better facilities for doing harm.

The domestic life of this singular man was blameless. He was a chaste man at every period of his life. His letters, of which many hundreds still exist, contain not a sentence, not a phrase, not a word, that a girl may not properly read. A husband more considerably and laboriously kind never lived. As a father he was only too indulgent; his generosity to his adopted children was inexhaustible. To his slaves he was master, father, physician, counsellor, all in one; and though his overseers complained that he was too lenient, yet his steady prosperity for so many years and the uniform abundance of his crops seem to prove that his servants were not negligent of their master's interest. He had a virtuous abhorrence of debt, and his word was as good as his bond. In all his private transactions, from youth to hoary age, he was punctiliously honest.

Most of our history for the last hundred years will not be remembered for many centuries; but, perhaps, among the few things oblivion will spare may be some outline of the story of Andrew Jackson, the poor Irish immigrant's orphan son, who defended his country at New Orleans, and, being elected President therefor, kept that country in an uproar for eight years; and, after being more hated and more loved than any man of his day, died peacefully at his home in Tennessee, and was borne to his grave followed by the benedictions of a large majority of his fellow citizens.

IN SPIRIT AND IN TRUTH. Essays. By Younger Ministers of the Unitarian Church. With an Introduction by the Rev. James de Normandie. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis. 1893.

THE place of the Unitarian body in Christendom is too familiar to call for special introductory comment. Rejecting the central mystery of orthodox Christianity they nevertheless recognize in Christ the type of the Divine in humanity, and preach conformity to His character and conduct as man's highest aim. It follows, hence, that Unitarianism is a religion of conduct rather than of creed. As the Rev. James de Normandie says in his introduction, "The great purpose of society to-day is to call forth every effort for that union which is to encourage moral growth, to fix the mind and heart upon present evils rather than future salvation, and to interpret Christianity as a religion which is to concern itself chiefly about the regeneration of humanity by personal righteousness." The several essays in the volume are entitled, "The Philosophy of Religion," "The Revelation of God in Nature," "The Bible as Literature and as Revelation," "The Thought of God in the Bible," "The Revelation of God in Man," "The Christ," "The Use of a Liturgy in Worship."

The essays are scholarly, and representative of the best religious thought of a body who recognize in Christ that union of the human and divine in which all God's children are participators, and who regard the Bible as a literature revealing human life, and not as a collection of proof-texts for theological propositions.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

MR. BLOUNT'S MISSION.

New York Sun (Dem.), March 21.—The errand of Mr. Blount will give an opportunity to know whether the rights of all in Hawaii were sufficiently cared for in the late protocol, and to repair any defect in it that any of the islanders can suggest. Never was there an annexation effected without some to oppose it. The question which Mr. Blount will have to consider is not whether there are two, or three, or half a dozen views in Hawaii about annexation, but what the prevailing view is of those who are most competent to judge and who have the chief interests at stake. He cannot mistake the inferior for the superior opinion any more than he could mistake the minority for the majority sentiment and desire on the same subject in the United States. For one reason and another we must now take a little more roundabout course to Hawaii, but that will be of small consequence provided we get there in the end.

Boston Herald (Ind.-Dem.), March 16.—The appointment of ex-Congressman Blount of Georgia at the head of a commission to visit Hawaii to investigate and report upon the condition of affairs at present existing there, and the part borne in the recent revolution by representatives of the United States, indicates that President Cleveland proposes to get at all the facts concerning the status of things in Hawaii before further considering the question of annexation. This is the proper course to pursue, and the election of Mr. Blount for this delicate position is a good one. His long service at the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House has been of a character to show that he is eminently qualified for the post.

St. Louis Republic (Dem.), March 17.—The departure of Mr. Blount for Hawaii is accepted as an indication of Mr. Cleveland's unwillingness to yield to the demands of the annexationists. There is hardly room for doubt as to what his attitude will be when he finally declares it. Not only has he suggested it very strongly by his withdrawal of the annexation "treaty," but he has also in another connection clearly expressed his opposition to an imperial or colonial policy. "I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory or the incorporation of remote interests with our own," he said in his message of 1885, and it is not likely that he has changed his views since that date. It will be remembered also that when a jingo Consul at Samoa ran up the American flag over those islands, as Stevens has done in Hawaii, Mr. Cleveland recalled him and repudiated his action. His course then was endorsed by all sensible people, and he will be as generally endorsed when he recalls Stevens and restores Hawaiian autonomy.

Petersburg Index-Appeal (Dem.), March 17. Mr. Blount has had a long experience in Congress, has been Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and is withal of a judicial and conservative turn of mind, besides being a man of strictest probity and integrity. The interest of no party concerned in the settlement of this important matter will suffer at his hands.

Pittsburgh Post (Dem.), March 17.—There is something attractive to many persons in the idea of flying the American flag over these far distant islands. There is always a latent amount of jingoism in the average American that needs only the provocation to explode, but the sober second thought is a prime

curative. The last news from Hawaii covers an address of the Provisional President, Mr. Dole, that is not very reassuring as to the annexation project. If the treaty should be rejected, President Dole says, "our only alternative would be a republic," but he admits:

We should find this form of government most difficult to carry on, owing to the mixture of races here and the preponderance of an uneducated vote. It would necessarily be a government by force. I have no doubt that resolute men could manage it, but we could hardly hope for public confidence and security under such conditions.

This is hardly the material or the conditions out of which to make an American State, yet President Dole said if annexation could be accomplished he would favor as the proper form of government for Hawaii "Statehood undoubtedly." We have been rushing the State business the last few years, but have not undertaken anything quite so bad as here proposed. Every new development reflects on the indecent haste with which the Harrison Administration pushed the annexation scheme. Evidently they took it up and decided with eyes bandaged.

Philadelphia North American (Rep.), March 17.—Special Commissioner Blount is a man of experience and ability, who goes to Hawaii with an open mind, and will no doubt be able upon his return to give the President a truthful and comprehensive view of the situation. He is not committed either to annexation or against it, and may be expected to make an unbiased report of the result of his observations and inquiries; but the chances are that in the end it will turn out that Mr. Cleveland has been traveling along a roundabout road to the same point reached by Mr. Harrison's short cut across fields.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.), March 17.—The mission of Mr. Blount, as described by the correspondents, is very broad. He is to ascertain if the reports from British sources, that Minister Stevens has been lying about the situation in Honolulu, are true. Did President Harrison treat Minister Egan in that way? Oh, no. President Harrison treated Minister Egan with the greatest respect, and supported him. Did President Harrison name men as Commissioners representing himself, without authority of law, to go snuffing around Santiago? He did not. It remained for the man who is above the law and the Constitution to consider such a performance.

Indianapolis News (Ind.-Rep.), March 17.—We cannot afford to annex that island, or any island or country that does not want to be annexed. On the face of things, Hawaii does want to be annexed, but we should see that the heart of things corresponds with the face. This republic is a government founded on the consent of the governed. The harm that would be done to ourselves by ignoring the consent of the governed in any such act as this would be incalculable to us.

Detroit Tribune (Rep.), March 18.—In adopting a new policy absolutely at variance with the wishes of the American people, Mr. Cleveland has assumed a grave responsibility, and in the event of his failure to secure the annexation of Hawaii, he and his party will be held to account by the people as servants recreant to the trust reposed in them and unfaithful to their obligations to protect the interests of the United States. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the Administration at Washington will recognize both the gravity of the situation at Hawaii and the irresistible logic of recent events and change its policy so as to meet the exigencies of the occasion and the wishes of the American people.

Detroit Evening News (Ind.), March 18.—The selection of Mr. Blount as Mr. Cleveland's Commissioner to Hawaii, upon whose report the Administration is to base its course in regard to the treatment of annexation, must be looked upon as a rather discouraging event by those who hoped for the addition of the islands

to our national territory. Mr. Blount was among those who expressed themselves coldly toward annexation on the first reception of the news of the revolution in the islands. His language was not very emphatic, but it threw so many doubts upon the subject as to place him in antagonism to the general enthusiastic approval with which the people generally met the proposal of annexation. His selection, after this expression, looks like a deliberate approval of his attitude by the President, who has himself been extremely cold toward the project.

Chicago News-Record (Ind.), March 17.—Mr. Blount's mission is all right. But he is in danger of overdoing the mysterious side of it. Perhaps he seeks to rebuke the garrulity of the amiable Hawaiians who lately whisked across the continent, talking busily to the world in general all the way.

American Grocer (New York), March 15.—It is becoming apparent to everybody that, when the sugar planters hurrah for the Stars and Stripes, they include two cents a pound bounty on every pound of sugar produced in the islands, and that this is all there is to the "popular uprising" in the islands in favor of annexation. If this job is put through, it means a heavy additional burden on our already overloaded taxpayers, and for the benefit of a ring of millionaire planters and speculators.

The Independent, March 16.—The policy and the high patriotism—not the small, narrow policy of selfishness and irresponsible ease, but the large policy and patriotism by which Christianity sees in every man a brother and tries to make the world one—looks forward to embracing the whole continent, by the unimpeded will of each of the parts, into one beneficent federation or nation; and that will include with it all the islands naturally dependent on the continent, whether the West Indies in the Atlantic or the Hawaiian in the Pacific. Thomas Jefferson was anxious to have the West Indies belong to the United States. We did peaceably annex Florida and Louisiana and Alaska. Texas came by the free will of its people, but only after a sad war with our neighbor Mexico, which brought in California as well. The possession of Alaska is a promise of union with Canada, and is meaningless without it. This is the prophecy and the hope of continental union some day, of which the annexation of Hawaii is a part. By itself it is little, though something. It has its own claims, and will bring its own minor advantages to our nation. But one by one we must fill up the great outlines of the future great continental republic, without haste, without urgency, but understandingly and expectantly.

Chicago Advance (Cong.), March 16.—A few years ago, when Hawaiian annexation was proposed, the missionaries opposed it, believing that, as matters then were, it would be to the disadvantage of the native race. Now, however, they appear to be thoroughly convinced that annexation should take place, and that it would be to the great advantage of all the parties and interests concerned.

Toronto Grip, March 18.—President Cleveland has confirmed the favorable impression created by his statesmanlike inauguration speech by his action in withdrawing the treaty providing for the annexation of Hawaii. The whole project therefore falls to the ground. At an early stage of the proceedings it became abundantly evident that the so-called Hawaiian revolution was in no sense a popular movement, but simply the action of a few Americans interested in the sugar plantations and other enterprises. The sound, practical common-sense of the American people is opposed to anything like jingoism or foreign aggression in which glory is made the pretext for promoting the private interests of a few influential schemers. There is evidently going to be much less consideration afforded to large corporate interests under Cleveland's Administra-

tion than has been the case during the corrupt Republican régime.

PENSIONS.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Ind.-Rep.), March 18.—It is quite certain that the man who takes the Pension Office, if worthy of the place, and fully determined to acquit himself as he should do, will have the liveliest time of it, during the next four years, of any one in the Federal service, the President himself not excepted. There can be no question that at this very hour the Pension lobby, which knows no partisan lines, is desperately busy trying to fool the Executive, to get him to select one of their own kidney, some ex-member of Congress or politician, with an alleged army record, who will in nowise circumvent their selfish and conscienceless schemes. Should these public cormorants fail in this, their next step will be to discredit at the outstart the Commissioner appointed. If he looks like a man who means business they will nose into his record from the day he was born. One-half the partisan newspapers of the country will be more than ready, for political reasons, to join in the extraordinary man hunt which will be inaugurated. The announcement, or even suspicion, of a purpose to carry out General Slocum's idea will arouse the wrathful enmity of nearly 1,000,000 persons now on the pension roll and millions more of their friends at the beginning. No man likes to be investigated, and soon as he finds some one secretly on his track the old Adam gets up in him in great shape. He is not half so ready to vindicate himself as he is to punish his inquisitor. Then, sneaking politicians, in every hole and corner of the country, will zealously endeavor to make political capital out of the work of the Pension Bureau. Congressmen will be besieged to investigate the investigator and secure his dismissal. His immediate chieftain, the Secretary of the Interior, will be hounded on every side to turn down the head of the Pension Bureau. Finally, the President will be wrestled with, on the ground that the Democratic party will be ruined if this pension business is not dropped. Let the reader take note of all this, remember it, and recall it in a little while—provided, of course, Mr. Cleveland puts in the Pension Office a man equal to the imperious demands of the time. But if this is not done, nothing more will be heard about pension reform during this Administration. The President may well give this whole subject the most serious consideration. It is of vastly more importance than the appointment of a carload of ordinary place-holders.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), March 18.—Evidence that the Democrats will leave things much as they found them is furnished by the programme of Senator Palmer, who has become Chairman of the Pension Committee of the Senate. He says:

I intend before the present extraordinary session of the Senate ends to introduce a resolution authorizing the Pension Committee to make a thorough investigation of alleged frauds and irregularities in granting of pensions and the pension system generally. If there is ever to be reform in this line it will have to be accomplished by the friends of the pensioners and not by their enemies. As a rule these investigations have been open to the criticism that they were prosecuted by enemies of the pension system, who desired to raise the cry of fraud and thus embarrass the system itself. The main purpose of the investigation will be to free the pension roll of fraudulent pensions and weed out the various abuses which may have grown up with the system.

The Senator takes pains to make it clear that he is not aiming at radical changes. He says he "believes in pensions" and he thinks the present system is an excellent one. He merely wishes to weed out abuses which have grown up. He is against any of the changes which have been suggested thus far. It will be seen that this programme which the Senator lays down is a very mild one. No exception can be taken to it.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.), March 17.—General Palmer has announced that he will ask from the Senate authority for his Committee

to investigate the Pension Bureau. We hope he will, and that it will be granted. The *Inter-Ocean* has always advocated a liberal pension policy, and is convinced that the present system is none too liberal; but it is no doubt true that frauds and abuses have crept in, and an investigation, properly conducted, could hardly fail to be productive of good results. But General Palmer cannot afford to adopt the policy set forth by President Cleveland in his inaugural address. The President is opposed to granting pensions to any except those veterans who are suffering from wounds or disabilities directly traceable to military service. This would be cruelly unjust, as General Palmer must know from his own personal knowledge.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin (Rep.), March 16.—No good citizen of any party would object to the policy of weeding from the list every name which does not rightfully belong there. To do this would be a service no less patriotic than that performed by the loyal soldiers themselves, for it would do away with an evil that tends to sap the strength of the Republic. If General Slocum has any evidence bearing upon the subject he should lose no time in presenting it. This is a time for action, not for talk, when the prospect of a deficit in the Treasury is staring the country in the face. The punk in the pension list must be cut out.

New York World (Dem.), March 21.—Nothing has occurred since President Cleveland courageously examined and exposed the injustice of Republican pension legislation that should make cowards of pension reformers. On the contrary, all the signs of popular sentiment encourage earnest and faithful endeavor to purge the pension roll as well as the Pension Office. The old soldiers themselves are rallying to prevent debauching the honor and glory of their patriotic service. They do not care to go down to history as degenerate mercenaries, clamoring for more and more money-recompense for a service in which they received no harm and suffered no loss, and on account of which they have been ever since more distinguished and more successful than they could have hoped to be without the education and the discipline thus obtained.

Kansas City Times (Dem.), March 17.—The new Administration has a great and difficult duty to perform. It must arrest the momentum of this system and seek to introduce some protection for the deserving and some protection against the undeserving. There are already about 700,000 pension claimants awaiting recognition. Their claims will be rigidly sifted, but the total sum of the pension list for the fiscal year 1893 will not fall short of \$200,000,000, and unless something is done to reduce this enormous amount the whole pension list may break down from overweight. It is, therefore, to the interest of the veterans of the Grand Army, acting in behalf of its members really needing pensions and deserving them, to promote a reform in the list as far as that may be possible.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

WILL THE SENATE ANTAGONIZE HIS POLICY?

Burlington Hawkeye (Rep.), March 17.—It is quite plain that at present the representatives of his [the President's] party in Congress do not propose to help him by their aid in framing legislation to carry out the policy that he has staked out, and without that help his Administration will be a failure. He can suggest legislation, but cannot enact it. In order to enact his ideas and policies into laws he must have the majority of the legislators with him; and on that question, at least, which he considers the most important one before the people to-day, that of finance, the majority in both Houses of Congress is against him. The Senate has plainly emphasized this by the names on the new Financial Committee. That Committee consists of eleven members, six Democrats and five Republicans. The Democratic members, as named in caucus, will be Voorhees,

McPherson, Harris, Vance, Vest, and Jones of Arkansas. These are all extreme free silver coinage men with the exception of McPherson, and he was put on the Committee only after the Democrats had learned that the Republicans would retain on the Committee Jones of Nevada, who, of course, is an extreme free silver man. The four other Republican members will be Morrill, Sherman, Allison, and Aldrich, four strong men opposed to free coinage. But the total complexion will be six for free coinage against five opposed. This Committee simply represents the changed condition in the sentiment of the Senate. It will be remembered that the anti-silver sentiment in that body during the last Congress was not very strong. To-day its majority is in favor of silver. Mr. Cleveland is now, indeed, confronted by a condition of great seriousness.

Baltimore American (Rep.), March 18.—It is a singular state of affairs that prevails in national politics. For the first time in more than thirty years the Democrats have gone into power with a majority of the Senate. The natural expectation was that this body, which confirms or rejects the Presidential nominations, would be organized in harmony with the President's policy and desire. The organization has been effected, but not on those lines. It is as hostile to the Administration as it could possibly be made.

Boston Traveller (Ind.-Rep.), March 18.—The leading Senators of the majority of the Finance Committee of the Senate during the last Congress, and several of its predecessors, were Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Aldrich, and Allison, a distinguished quartet surely, and one, it need not be said, which possessed the entire confidence of the business interests of the country. As indicative of what Democratic control of the Senate means, one need only point to the fact that the leading Senators of the majority of the present committee are Messrs. Voorhees, Vest, Vance, and Harris, all free coinage and free trade advocates, and that these are the men who will shape the work of a committee, which at the present time is the most important in the upper branch of Congress. The contrast suggested by placing the latter four names over against the four former, needs no comment. How do the business men of the country like it?

Philadelphia Manufacturer (Rep.), March 18.—The plain indications are that, when the new House of Representatives shall assemble, that body will be so much in the control of the friends of silver that they will be able to prevent the appointment of committees unfriendly to their views. The action thus far taken in the Senate plainly indicates that Mr. Cleveland is not going to have his own way in this particular matter, even if he shall find the path to "tariff reform" which he proposes to himself comparatively easy.

Syracuse Journal (Rep.), March 18.—That the President's near friends are displeased with the way things are going in the Senate, is generally understood. But these are things to be taken as they are. They are part and parcel of the conditions in the Democratic party, which are all sixes and sevens. There is no easy task devolved upon Mr. Cleveland in his second term. He is seriously environed on all sides, and will need courage and pluck to stand up against the forces antagonistic to him in his own party. In his efforts at well-doing the President will have the support of wholesome influences in the Republican party, and it is quite likely these may at times save him from the vengeance of his enemies in his own political household.

New York Morning Advertiser (Rep.), March 19.—Mr. Cleveland has boldly essayed the rôle of Dictator which it becomes more and more evident he thinks he was sent into the world to fill. The public has been slow to believe the proofs he has furnished from time to time that he really has become possessed of the idea that he is wiser and better than anybody

and perhaps everybody else in the world, and that he was so constituted for the especial purpose of setting right the disjointed times in which he finds himself, but the conviction certainly cannot be longer denied. The attempt to interfere with Senatorial elections prior to his inauguration was a gross impertinence possible only to a very egotistical and shallow man. The assumption of the right to instruct the Democrats in the Senate as to how they shall do business and as to whom they shall designate for committee service would have been intolerably offensive from even a man with the claims to respect that George Washington had. When it comes from a patent accident like Grover Cleveland it is fairly beneath contempt. And, as if to add to the original impertinence, Mr. Cleveland has dared to intimate that Members of Congress who do not obey his orders will be punished by the withholding of patronage—that the offices usually filled upon their recommendation will be disposed of upon the advice and suggestion of others. Is the man mad?

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), March 17.—If the President has presumed to command his party in the Senate to reorganize the committees he goes outside of his province and invites the sharpest criticism for a wholly unwarranted attempt to intimidate a coordinate branch of the Government. It is his privilege to resist any effort of the Senate to control him in the matter of nominations. He has full liberty of judgment in exercising the right of naming men for office. Beyond this he cannot properly go.

Omaha Bee (Rep.), March 17.—It is obvious that Mr. Cleveland will be compelled to make some sort of compromise with his party in Congress, and it would appear that this is seen in Administration circles to be inevitable. The Administration is certain to find its most serious trouble in connection with the financial problem, and the President may have to seek Republican aid in order to carry out his policy.

New York World (Dem.), March 20.—It would have been wise to constitute the Finance Committee of Senators known to be in full and earnest sympathy with the declared principles and purposes of the party and the President. This seems not to have been done. The Finance Committee as formed has to many minds the significance rather of a threat of obstruction than of a promise of reform. This is unfortunate certainly, but we shall hope that it is also misleading. The opportunity is so grand, the motives to active, faithful reform work are so strong, the popular appreciation of fidelity to principles, as shown in the President's case, is so sure, that we are unwilling to believe there will be any halting when the time of service comes. Indifference then will be contemptible, obstruction will be intolerable, cowardice will be fatal. The triumphant Democracy will not betray the people's cause.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), March 20.—In this country we have no officially authoritative leadership. The executive can only suggest general ideas; it cannot embody them in actual legislative measures for which party support can be commanded. And yet its position is not really much more difficult than that of the various responsible ministers that are having such a very hard time elsewhere, and that have to get along without the legislative aid that they believe to be needful. Mr. Cleveland may wish that he had a more sympathetic Congress to rely upon, but he has at least this advantage, that he cannot be held responsible for its failures or mistakes, and Congress, in the long run, is as likely to go right as any parliamentary body just now in evidence.

Richmond State (Dem.), March 18.—So far as Democratic Senators themselves are concerned they have given no indication or desire to oppose Mr. Cleveland. Why should they? He has the Democracy of the country behind him. An attempt to thwart him in the policy he has promised the Democracy will be an attempt to thwart the Democracy. Of course

such attempts would recoil upon the Senators themselves and would strengthen Mr. Cleveland with the people. It is not probable that Democratic Senators will play the party into the hands of the Republican party by any such course.

St. Louis Republic (Dem.), March 17.—Democrats will not quarrel with Mr. Cleveland on the points of difference between them. If there are some matters on which they cannot agree, Mr. Cleveland is entirely welcome to think as he pleases so long as he carries out the party platform. That he will do in good faith. He is determined to give the country an honest, economical Administration. He is sincere and patriotic in everything, and where Democrats disagree with him he will be willing to concede that they are equally sincere and patriotic.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPPORTUNITY.

Harper's Weekly (Ind.), March 25.—To attach permanently to the Democratic party those who voted with it in 1884 and in 1892, and to draw over those who now stand ready to cross the line, and thus to make the Democracy the ruling party for a long time to come, nothing more is necessary than to convince men who strive for good government in the best sense that inside of the Democratic organization they will have a fair chance effectively to aid in making the party the best existing instrumentality to that end. And to produce this conviction no one man can do as much as President Cleveland, with his present opportunities before him. We must, of course, not expect the impossible of him. He cannot, for instance, silence in his party all those who preach false financial doctrines, or wish to plunge the country into adventurous enterprises, or clamor for spoils as the principal fruit of party success. A wise and firm use of his power may accomplish much, but not everything. He can, however, as Chief Executive, do one thing which, as to its ultimate effects, will be of decisive importance. He can put the administrative machinery of the Government upon a sound business basis. He can demonstrate, not only theoretically, but in practice, that the offices of the Government are intended for the service of the people, and not for the sustenance of the small political fry, who use them to get into Congress and other public places for which they are not fit. He can thus open a new field for the influence of men who have the qualities and the ambition of real public usefulness. He can thus prepare the way for Congresses embodying the best statesmanship the country affords. He can neutralize the effect of the bugbears, such as Tammany Hall, whose nominal attachment to the Democratic party has kept away from it uncounted thousands of good citizens. He cannot abolish Tammany Hall, but he can prove that Tammany Hall is not a power in the Democratic party beyond the limits of its local haunt. He can render impotent and harmless the machine built up by spoilsmen by refusing to feed them. In filling public places he can draw upon the best of our citizenship, observe the public interest as the supreme consideration in all his acts, sternly exact the same from all his subordinates, and thus infuse a new moral tone into our political life. Thus he can rejuvenate his party, and fully adapt it to the requirements of the times.

Christian Union (Ind.), March 18.—Mr. Cleveland is not an idealist in politics; but he stands for the administration of public affairs on a high plane and by competent hands. He has won his way by personal integrity, independence, and force. He has more than once declared that his Administration will seek the support of business men. He is a people's President. Let him use his strong position to break absolutely with the vicious system of dividing the spoils. He has already gone so far that his party know not what to expect in the way of office distribution. It is known that he is very restless under applications for office, and that office-seekers were never so self-effac-

ing within the memory of man. He has to go but a step further, give his party one more shock, and the deed is done. No President has ever been in a better position, for none has ever owed more to the people and less to the politicians. The sacrifice of leaving a great number of political foes in office must be made by some President. Mr. Cleveland can make it with less disturbance of party relations than any other President. He would encounter sharp criticism and revolts in some quarters, but he would put an end to a prolific source of political quarrels, and he would commend himself once more as a man who dared to do the right thing, and, consequently, the wise one.

MR. CROKER'S THRIFTINESS.

Chicago Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), March 16.—Who says politics doesn't pay? Here is Mr. Richard Croker, of the Society of Tammany, in the city of New York. Mr. Croker has been in politics through most of his useful life. In fact, he never did anything else. He started poor, yet now at middle age he is able to buy a house for \$150,000, a "string" of racing horses, and a half interest in a breeding farm for \$250,000. That makes \$400,000 that Mr. Croker has publicly displayed. How much more he has under cover, as the gentlemen of the green cloth say, nobody knows. Mr. Croker has declared himself as sternly opposed to the admittance of business men to public life. He says they don't have time to attend to the duties of office. We understand now what Mr. Croker meant by that. It is his way of intimating that business men are prone to "overlook bets," again to borrow from the language of the sporting fraternity. Mr. Croker overlooks no bets whatever. His predecessor as chief of Tammany was a gentleman named John Kelly, who was scourged in a way to break any man's heart. But Mr. Kelly died with less than \$35,000, every cent of which was acquired honestly. Mr. Croker makes no such mistake.

Newark Advertiser (Rep.), March 17.—Three years ago when this same Croker, sole owner and proprietor of New York City and a few outlying districts, was examined by the Fassett Investigating Committee, all his property was declared by him to be the house and lot in Harlem, upon which he had paid the \$10,000 given to little Flossie by Mayor Grant, and something more. The property was mortgaged, and not another dollar could be found to Mr. Croker's credit by the investigating committee. This week the same Richard Croker planked down \$250,000 for an interest in a stock farm. Funny, isn't it? How rich he has grown in three brief years! Moral? Well, there isn't any.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

Injunctions have been granted by Judge Taft, of the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Ricks, of the United States District Court, practically restraining railroad employes from striking or coöperating with their brethren engaged in strikes on other roads. The injunctions were issued to compel Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Chief Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, to refrain from any action that would promote the strike on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway.

New York World, March 21.—The questions raised by these decisions touch the very marrow of trades' organization. They involve the rights of individuals and the immunities of corporations in many ways, the ultimate effects of which it is impossible to foresee. And if the general doctrine on which the rulings rest

is sustained there must arise a deal of litigation to determine the limits of its application. In a social order so complex as ours it cannot be determined at a glance where the convenience of the public enters as a factor or in what cases it is to be regarded as a dominant consideration, limiting the right of men to quit work. The public interest in the operation of a railroad is clear enough; is public convenience less obviously involved in the publication of a newspaper or the running of a factory whose goods the people need?

New York Times, March 21.—It is an intolerable assumption that the head of a labor organization may command that certain trains, or certain cars, or certain freight, shall not be moved by a railroad corporation because some other corporation by which they have been previously moved employs men who do not belong to that labor organization. If the law cannot prevent such an interference with the public service of transporting freight through the agencies chartered for the purpose, then there is something wrong with the law, and it should be better adapted to the protection of public rights and public interests.

New York Morning Advertiser, March 21.—It is simply a truth that no set of men, no matter how numerous or important they may be, have a right to paralyze the commerce and injure the welfare of half a continent, or even of a limited number of other and innocent persons, in order to compel compliance with the claim they may make, no matter how just it may be. We do not mean to say that the demand made by the employés of the Ann Arbor Road was unjust. We have not that full information in the premises which would enable us to decide that question. But, sympathizing as we do with every proper effort that Labor may make to better its condition, we cannot admit that the man whose cow has been stolen has the right to poison all the wells in the neighborhood in order to compel restitution.

New York Evening Post, March 21.—Putting aside altogether the equities of the dispute between employer and employé, no great commercial community could possibly tolerate a system which enabled a small body of persons to close, in their discretion, its great highways to traffic whenever they had a business difference with their employers.

Springfield Republican, March 20.—As for the ruling given by Judge Ricks, express and implied, and the restraining order of Judge Taft, it will be quickly seen that they raise questions of great importance, to be passed upon for the first time by the United States Courts. Are trainmen who refuse to handle the freight of connecting roads where there is a strike to be put in the attitude of lawbreakers under the Federal Commerce Act? This is the question to be passed upon by the Courts in determining whether Judge Taft's order shall be made permanent. And while Judge Ricks disavows the power of his Court to compel the men to continue at work, he does—in his attempt to enforce the order of Judge Taft—claim the right of the Court to judge to some extent upon the time and manner in which railroad employés can rightfully quit the service of the company. His opinions here are in line with a growing feeling that something must be done to secure or enforce a good degree of certainty in railroad employment, to the end that the public shall not be subjected to untold inconvenience and damage from a suspension of traffic operations, resulting either from attempts of the roads to coerce the employés or of the employés to coerce the roads. It is a fight with the trainmen's brotherhoods practically for the life of such organizations.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Chicago Herald, March 18.—A treaty that would bind us to abrogate our Courts in favor of the police of Russia; a treaty that would place us on a level with Afghanistan and the

Balkan States in relation to the Czarate; a treaty that would make the Republic of the United States *particeps criminis* in bleaching human bodies on the plains of Siberia because of the political opinions of human beings in Russia, will never be accepted by the American people; and any Secretary of State who proposes, or President who signs such a treaty has seen the last of public trust. We shall not become bloodhounds for any European despotism. We are not going to help despots, no matter who they are or what their past in regard to us, to track fugitives from the knout, the galley-chain, the mine, or the penal-colony, across our free prairies or into the seclusion of the free cities of this republic. The fundamental blunder in the text of the treaty is that it does not discriminate between political and other offenses. Until that discrimination shall be made, and until the power of testing each case arising under it is vested in our own Courts, giving refugees right of counsel, the treaty with Russia, no matter how satisfactory otherwise, will not be acceptable to the American people.

Hebrew Journal (New York), March 17.—Whatever may be the faults of the Hawaiian treaty, it holds out no such possibilities of crying evils as this proposed Russian treaty, no such opportunities for making our Government the police agents to hunt down men who believe that Russia should have a Constitution and its people constitutional rights, and hand them over to certain death, or the still more terrible death-in-life of Siberian exile. Surely, when rightfully understood, such a thing as that must be repugnant to the patriotic American spirit.

Philadelphia Record, March 20.—Secretary Gresham has been constrained to explain officially what had been unofficially explained before; first, that it is too late to protest against a treaty after it has been accepted by both parties; and second, that this extradition treaty does not violate the traditional policy of the United States in regard to political offenses. The treaty simply declares that the murder or attempted murder of the President of the United States or the Czar of Russia, or of any member of the family of either, shall not be deemed a political offense, but that the offender shall be delivered up. But upon any claim of extradition the Russian Government would be obliged to satisfy the Courts of this country that the offense had been committed. A mere claim of extradition without the clearest judicial proof of the guilt of the fugitive would not serve in any case. Since this treaty has been concluded with the Russian Government, the clause as to the extradition of "political" assassins should be inserted in every treaty for the surrender of criminals. The notion that in despotic governments alone is murder from alleged political motives committed is an error. We have had sad proof to the contrary in this country. But it is monstrous that at this end of the century slingers of dynamite should go unwhipped of justice on the plea that theirs is a political offense, and that they are entitled to protection and hospitality in any country to which they may escape.

A PLEA FOR THE REFERENDUM.

Journal of the Knights of Labor, March 16.—When carefully examined, the danger in republics will be found not in the extension of the principle of government by the people, but in a departure from this principle, or in a failure to fully accept it. Instead of the ideal upon which Lincoln fixed his steadfast eye, all modern republics, with the single exception of Switzerland, have become governments of the people by a class more or less unwisely selected, and their object has too often become the welfare and advantage of but a few of the people. The remedy lies in getting back to the ideal; make republics not only governments of the people, but by the people, and then they will become governments for the people. The peoples must be, not in

must manage their own affairs more directly and less through the agencies of delegates. With the Referendum the Panama scandal could not have occurred; with the Referendum the Credit Mobilier, the Star Route rascality, or the Whiskey Ring infamy could never have stained the robe of this Republic; and with it New Jersey's recent disgraceful legislation could not have befouled her statute-books. With the Initiative and Referendum a republic becomes a government by the people; without them it never can be anything more than a dangerous compromise between monarchical or class government and democracy—a compromise which will be fraught with more or less evil and danger just in proportion as the politician class is more or less unwise or corrupt. And just here let us say that, while we are not of those who look upon all politicians as corrupt men, we are of those who believe that to expect an honest and unselfish politician class to flourish under present social and industrial conditions is a veritable expecting of grapes from thorns.

PUGILISM.

Chicago Advance, March 16.—What of the moral responsibility of these same dailies, great and small, which go on, day after day, publishing column after column and frequently whole pages, filled with the minutest accounts, tricked out with all possible picturesqueness of sensational description and endless "interviews," and illustrations, doing everything which the modern journalistic art can do to bring into the very homes of its readers the brutal and brutalizing scenes? What sort of journalistic conscience does this indicate? And the wickedness of this perversion of true journalism is largely demanded in the interests of the gamblers who bet on the results. Surely, there ought to be some way by which a too patient public can protect itself from such things. Perhaps the public has never taken pains to let its public press know what the decenter elements of the public really think about such a vicious degradation of the newspaper press.

New York Evening Post, March 21.—"The element in human nature" which demands obscene literature, is about twice as strong as the interest in "contests" of all kinds, physical and mental. Why, then, do the law and public opinion condemn and prohibit the publication and sale of indecent literature? Simply because its influence on young and old is unhealthy, degrading, and brutalizing, "the element of human nature" notwithstanding. What the influence of reports of prize-fights is may be readily inferred from the character of prize-fighters and of the company which witnesses their contests. It consists almost always of the offscourings of human society—gamblers, thieves, drunkards, and bullies. The sprinkling of betting men who have lawful occupations which is sometimes found among them, does not change their complexion. The pugilists themselves, too, are generally persons whose manners and morals are a disgrace to our civilization, but as they retain the human form, seeing them pummel each other out of shape, amid the yells and oaths of a band of surrounding ruffians, must to any man, young or old, make human nature seem a viler, cheaper thing than he had previously considered it. It is for these, and half-a-dozen other similar reasons, that the law of most civilized communities has prohibited prize-fights. But the law is everywhere imperfect in not also prohibiting newspaper reports of them, for it is these reports, more than anything else, which keep them going.

American Israelite (Cincinnati), March 16.—Pugilism is the rude outburst of brutality, stimulated by the most despicable of all vices, gambling, *i. e.*, robbery without risking one's life; it is a convenient form of stealing. Lynching is in most cases an act of revenge, which is immoral and inhuman. Still it has the shadow

theory only, but actually self-governing. They of an excuse in the offended sense of justice of the populace and the rousing of angry passion at that moment. Pugilism can show none of these excuses, when two human brutes are fed, trained, and practiced for weeks and months, to be let loose against each other like two bull-dogs, to fight for a purse, and to gratify the brutal appetites of betting rowdies, the very scum of society. Out of respect for our fellow-citizens we assume there is no decent citizen among that crowd. The State or local authorities that tolerate such criminal violation of the laws of God and man, ought to be exposed to the indignation and condemnation of all righteous men.

Buffalo Evening News, March 18.—Pride in physical prowess, which is the basis of the kind of hero-worship which makes prize-fights possible, has kept alive the manhood of the race. The strong and progressive breeds of men are the ones that have always promoted such sports; and the ones that have demonstrated and upheld the generous virtues and kept society from degeneration by gross and sluggish vices and on occasion from overthrow by barbarism. There is no more brutality in a fist fight between men who have been trained into physical perfection than in a joust between mounted knights. The purpose is the same. The cruelty and the offense to sensibilities in the overthrow of one champion is no greater in the downfall and maiming of the other. A broad view of human history will show that in all ages physical manhood has been glorified. It is not so base as some other idols. Physical force is a brutal thing at best, whether it is expressed in knightly achievements, in deeds of war, or in the close hand-to-hand combats of magnificently muscular men. The degradation incidental to any demonstration of force is more than balanced by the demonstration of physical capabilities and of manly courage. The world will have its contests of physical power as long as mankind is what it is.

THE PROPHETS AND SOCIALISM.

Cincinnati Journal and Messenger, March 16.—Both the Socialists and Anarchists, in recent years, have endeavored to tack their system on Christianity, and to make it responsible for their warfare against property. A common method with Socialists of late has been to assume that the old Hebrew prophets were Socialists, and to make the assumption with such a matter-of-course-air that the unthinking reader may suppose there is some ground for it, other than mere impudence. What the prophets demanded was the enforcement of ordinary criminal law, that a man should not escape justice because he happened to be rich. They often plead the cause of the poor when there was no one else to plead it. All this is familiar to us, in the honest and earnest preachers of all ages. These teachings of the prophets were the very foundation of morality—common honesty and justice between man and man; but none of them give us a hint of Socialism, and the prophets themselves would have been the first men to have denounced Socialists. There will be need of men of the character of the old Hebrew prophets so long as there is injustice in the world.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

It now seems to be settled that the German Reichstag will refuse to pass the Emperor's Army Bill. Efforts to effect compromises have been unsuccessful. Up to this time the Government has steadily insisted on the full measure of increase in army expenditures provided for in the original bill. Accordingly the

early dissolution of the Reichstag, to be followed by a general election on the issues raised by the struggle, is regarded as the probable result.

Dispatch from Berlin, New York Staats-Zeitung, March 19.—The Military Commission has adjourned without coming to any conclusions but purely negative ones. General surprise has been occasioned by Caprivi's very curt rejection of the Bennigsen compromise measure. It is not believed that the Government will be able to adhere to this attitude. As a matter of fact, Bennigsen went farther than he is credited with going in the cable dispatches. He not only agreed to an increase of 42,000 soldiers and 7,000 officers, but also assented to the Government's demands for sixty new batteries of field artillery and to all the provisions of the Army Bill in relation to railroad troops and their equipment. His compromise involved an increased expenditure of about 43,000,000 marks. Compared with the Government's demand for 72,037 soldiers and 11,857 officers, with an added yearly expenditure of 56,000,000 marks, this seems a generous offer, and it is hard to believe that Caprivi's declination of it can be meant as definitive. It is rather to be regarded as a piece of temporizing, incidental to the efforts of the Government to find other ways for untying the Gordian knot.

New York Times, March 17.—If the Reichstag refuses to accede to the Emperor's demands and the Emperor insists upon these demands the result must be a dissolution. But this, which is the only redress the Constitution offers to the Emperor, is no redress at all. There can be little doubt that the representatives who resist this monstrous proposition represent the will of the people, and that a new election would return a Legislature not disposed to go even so far as the present Legislature is willing to go toward meeting the Emperor's view. Unless the Emperor's temper gets the better of him, he will take the best the present Reichstag will do for him and be thankful. But there is scarcely any ruler living who is less patient of opposition, and it may be that he will be inspired by the resolution of the great Frederick to ignore that this is the nineteenth century. In that case the struggle that would ensue would weaken Germany's position in Europe much more than that position could be strengthened by the addition the Emperor desires to the German Army.

New York Herald, March 20.—Recent elections and the utterances of the unmuzzled press show that the nation is not in an amiable mood. There are elements that could be made use of to bring about civil war. Should Emperor William disregard constitutional rights the people will lose faith in that divinity that doth hedge a king. The Germans are a thinking people. They are among the best educated in the world. They have had military glory enough. They now yearn for the fruits of peace and national unity. They have outgrown their institutions. What they want first of all is a full and unfettered parliamentary representation. There is considerable poverty in the land, and the condition of the working-man is bad. Socialists and anarchists are aware of this, and will make the most of the discontented elements of society. The Ahlwards and the Hertwigs may not shine in a deliberative assembly like the Reichstag, but they are all powerful at the head of a crowd without.

Philadelphia Ledger, March 21.—The Cromwellian method of kicking a Parliament out of doors because it does not agree with the head of the State seems to be out of sorts with nineteenth-century ideas, and the Emperor of Germany would evidently be wiser if he were to give up the Army Bill, accept Von Caprivi's resignation, and so show that he recognizes the representative power of the people to be the ruling one. To that complexion must even the most absolute Imperialist come at last.

Popular liberty does not go backward, and thrones, even though they rest on cannon balls, which are not propped and stayed by the cordial will of the people must be hereafter more or less unstable. The world does move forward to the end of broader, stronger constitutional or representative government, and no man, no matter to what estate he happens to be born, or how he may be called, can hope, much less expect, to block its progress by setting up in its path the antiquated idea of absolutism. The wise rulers of these days are those who recognize the supreme authority of the people, speaking and acting through Parliaments.

Philadelphia Record, March 19.—In this situation the Germans ask themselves: What is the meaning of this persistent demand of the Emperor for an increase of the standing army? Their answer is that this new armament is not sought so much because of hostile neighbors as for employment under certain contingencies at home. They have not forgotten the Emperor's truculent declarations of a few years ago; and they naturally enough connect those assertions of divine right with the present demand for more soldiers. The more Germans that may be drawn from peaceful pursuits into the army, the fewer will be the defenders of the public liberties should the Emperor attempt to put his principles of absolutism into practice.

Chicago Evening Journal, March 18.—In the days of the Iron Chancellor Germany was a monarchy as absolute in fact, if not in form, as Russia. There was no such thing as an independent legislature. When a measure like the present one was introduced by the Government its opponents were powerless. They made a strong fight and voted it down only to be lectured like a lot of school-boys by the irate Chancellor and dismissed to their homes. Their successors were called together for the purpose of registering his will and meekly performed that duty. Caprivi has shown all the stubbornness of a Bismarck up to the present time. He insists with arrogance upon the acceptance of every detail of his bill. It is evident that he is entirely out of touch with the spirit of the age; that, like his predecessor, he has never got beyond mediævalism in government, which, in his opinion, should be by imperial rescripts. The crucial test has not come yet, but enough has already occurred to cause wonder at the submission of an intelligent people to such despotic methods.

Charleston News and Courier, March 18.—Only one alternative remains to Caprivi; he must either modify his demands to such an extent as to meet the wishes of the National Liberals, or he must dissolve the Reichstag and appeal to the country. It is thought, from the determined character of the Chancellor and his imperial and military predilections, that he will choose the latter course. If he does appeal to the country, however, there seems little chance that he will obtain a Reichstag more compliant than the present. Indeed, the indications are all the other way. Despite the monarchical institutions of Germany there is no country more thoroughly permeated with Socialistic leagues and literature and the influence of the Socialistic propaganda is growing in geometrical progression. Even the conservative portion of the population, that rejects Socialistic ideas and is patriotic and proud of the Empire to a degree, is restive under the burdens of a military Government. It stands to reason, therefore, that every new Reichstag will be more liberal than its predecessor, and unless Caprivi can convince the people that his demands are reasonable he is doomed to defeat. The time has passed when the German Emperor, at the head of the army alone, could hold the people in subjection. He must have public opinion with him. The monarchy may be continued almost indefinitely, provided it consults the wishes of the people, but the more persistent and flagrant its opposition to their wishes the more it hastens the advent of the Republic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESTROYING THE PALISADES.

Brooklyn Eagle, March 18.—Not long ago there was an organized protest against the defacement of scenery by the promoters of this, that, and the other panacea for physical ills. The announcement, in the wildest views or the most conspicuous vistas of picturesque places, of the unfailing virtues of somebody's salve or tonic, while it testified to commercial enterprise and ingenuity, was regarded as an objectionable act of vandalism upon nature. It would seem that these protestants should rise with new determination in deprecation of the wholesale destruction of the Palisades of the Hudson River. The material of which these striking rocks are composed, when crushed to a suitable size, is said to make excellent macadamized roads. This is a prosaic conception which will be readily apprehended in this material age, but it is not different substantially from the utilitarian notion of the patent pill and lotion vendors who turn boulders and trees and quaint and gray barns to advertising account. Their work is really less injurious, because the labels can be erased, are, to a degree, worn and washed off in course of time. But a movement against the Palisades, when successful, destroys some part of them. One of the biggest known dynamite blasts yesterday tore off a large surface of rock. The slice which is gone was 1,000 feet long and 300 feet deep. At this rate how long would it take hopelessly to impair this unequaled natural effect? A stone known as Washington's Head has disappeared. It was scarcely so pronounced a figure as the Old Man, which may be seen by visitors at Profile in the White Mountains, but with a cheerful imagination a certain resemblance to the first President might be detected, as good a portrait as some of the more or less familiar pictures. Many people do not mind this any more than they would care if the old New York City Hall should be swept away. Nevertheless there are a few who would save the Hall and there are perhaps more who would protect the Palisades if they knew how to do it. The blue stone is valuable and private owners will hardly be expected to sacrifice the money it is worth, especially when crumbled into fragments to the extent of 100,000 tons at a time. But it is a pity that in some way, by private generosity or by the straining of a point by the State, this spot cannot be set aside as a reservation for the public for all time. Presently perhaps a syndicate will go up the river and begin the work of tearing down the Highlands, and it may be only a question of time when the Catskills will be leveled and the Adirondacks turned over to practical purposes.

SQUIRE ABINGDON.

New York Morning Advertiser, March 20.—In New Orleans there died on Saturday last a man whose highest title to fame was that he was a "Sport." His name was George Abingdon Baird. To the sporting world he was known as Squire Abingdon. This youth of thirty-one was the descendant of sturdy Scotchmen who built up enormous fortunes as iron-mongers and industrialists. To the Squire a princely income of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 a year descended. By the perversity of nature he inherited none of the thrifty, frugal, creative qualities of his ancestors. He was a born spendthrift and rake. From the beginning of his career his associates were stable boys, fighters, and dissolute creatures of both sexes. Coming into possession of his great wealth, he became a patron of the turf, the promoter of prize-fighting. His companions were ruffians, and his time was taken up in intrigues with vile women. He squandered money. He was the prey of the cunning and designing. He never did a noble deed nor knew the luxury of an inspiring thought. His career has been aptly described by Dr. Warren, who wrote "Ten Thousand a Year," in the biography of one of his ignoble titled patients. The Squire came over to this

country to promote a prize-fight. He officiated as a bottle-holder in a "mill" in New Orleans. He exposed himself and caught cold. His constitution had been sapped by his dissolute life and death claimed him. It cannot be said that he fell in a good cause or in gallant company, but he died as he had lived—a true son of Belial. There is something sad in such a career. The lesson is a sorrowful one. With better instincts and impulses what a world of good this man could have achieved with his great wealth. His impulses were not all bad. He was as generous as Bacchus. He was as forgiving as Dame Nature. He was simply perverted. One prize-fighter has declared that he was a "gentleman." Perhaps he was in the world in which he moved, where all things are relative. The parasites who lived off him and who, like Iago, made their fool their purse, will miss him and regret him. The world at large is a gainer by his death, for his example was pernicious. He will simply be remembered as a Great Sport. Poor fellow! And for this he sacrificed his life and his fortune.

SOME BIG THINGS.

Iron (London), March 10.—This is indisputably the age of big things, and the gargantuan era has been induced by nothing but a superabundance of competitive energy. Simultaneously with the news, noted below, of the completion of the largest English locomotive, comes the announcement of the launch at Barrow, by the Naval Construction and Armaments Company, of the greatest dredger in the world; of the casting, by the Gurney Foundry Company, of Toronto, of what is believed to be the largest heat-radiator ever produced; and of the efficient work performed at the phosphate-mines of St. John's Island, Charleston, South Carolina, by what is claimed to be the most powerful steam-shovel in existence. The submarine sand-excavator mentioned, which is named the "Branker" after a noted Liverpoolian, has been built for that wealthy corporation, the Mersey Dock and Harbor Board, which some time ago decided to spare no pains or expense in order that the largest steamers might safely cross the bar of the river at any state of the tide. It has been designed by Mr. A. G. Lyster, son of Mr. G. F. Lyster, the Board's engineer, and is 326 feet long, 46 feet 10 inches wide, and 20 feet 6 inches deep, the gross registered tonnage being 2,560. The dredger, which is of course constructed of steel, and which has twin-screws, has eight hoppers with a total capacity of 3,000 tons of sand, which quantity can be taken on board, conveyed to the depositing ground, dropped, and the vessel can be at work on the original spot again within an hour. The Canadian radiator referred to is 45 inches high, 40 inches long, and 9 inches wide, and it contains 130 square feet of heating-surface. It is called the Quintette Rugby radiator, and is made in five heights. The weight of the shovel in operation at Charleston is 56 tons. It can, it is stated, dig 10 feet below its track, and to a distance of 45 feet on each side. Its dipper, or grab, has a capacity of 1½ cubic yard, and two dipperfuls can be negotiated within one minute. The description of four "largests" in one week is surely a record even for this inventive age.

MISS WILLARD ON GENERAL GORDON.

Chicago Union Signal, March 16.—Miss Willard writes under recent date concerning the hero, General Gordon: "I have had the pleasure of talking with Miss Rachel Gurney, of London, about that great man and Christian, General Gordon, who perished at Khartoum. Miss Gurney was a member of the party with which General Gordon went to Palestine, and she says that if ever a saint lived he was one. She describes him as of panther-like figure in respect of that sinewy and symmetrical build

that has neither too little nor too much materiality. His movements were most alert and yet perfectly self-poised. His eyes were blue, and of rare child-like expression; they seemed to be always asking for the truth, and ready to render the truth to every comer. They looked straight into yours, and looked up often, for it seemed as if the tides of the life of God flowed into this man's brain and heart. He had not an atom of pretension. Simplicity of manner, look, and language were striking characteristics. He wished to learn from everybody, and did not put the humblest at a distance, but in spite of this great characteristic, which was simply nothing more nor less than humanity in action, it was impossible for him to be in any group of persons, even for a few moments, without being its centre. Persons formed in circles around him like iron filings around a magnet, and to each and to every one he gave that clear, incisive glance, and that firm, kind hand of help. There was not a particle of cant in his composition, but there was a strain of fanaticism. For instance, to him the mysteries of our religion were visualized in the outward observances instituted by the Church. These were not technical, but living to his mind, and in their observance he found growth to his spirit. The city of Jerusalem he thought to be made on the plan of the form of a human being, with the heart at the point where the crucifixion took place. The wailing place of the Jews he considered symbolic, because in standing there to bemoan themselves they were facing the two centres of the greatest Christian ordinances, viz., the point where stood the baptismal laver in the Temple, and the room where the Lord's supper was instituted. Of course, to us these views are fanciful, but to him they were no less than inspirations. Miss Gurney had letters from him while he was in Khartoum. He had interested himself in the doing away with the slave trade, and he regarded his last mission as centered in that purpose. He said, 'Nothing is wrought out for man except through blood,' and seemed to have some prescience of his coming doom. He undoubtedly passed through a Gethsemane while waiting for the English troops. If they had been two days earlier they would have saved that great life and carried out its holy purpose."

YOUGHIOGHENY.—Perhaps the most difficult geographical name in the United States is Youghiogheny, or geny, as it is sometimes spelled, the name of a creek in western Maryland and Pennsylvania. Few besides natives of the region pronounce it with the chief accent on the penultimate, and who so essays it with the accent elsewhere finds his mouth filled with a meaningless confusion of vowels and consonants. The first syllable is "Yough," pronounced "Yo" with a short "o." The second is "i" short, the "o" following is almost, if not quite, unheard in the mouth of the native, while the last two syllables are those made familiar in "Allegheny," though there is even here a question of "a" long or "e" short. The pronunciation of Yougheny is, however, a simple matter with the modern spelling compared to what it must have seemed to the stranger who met it with the old spelling. On an ancient map of the region the name is spelled "Yoghyyohganian." Doubtless this spelling came nearer than that now in use to indicating aptly the Indian pronunciation of the name.—*New York Sun.*

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—If the Southern States build a monument to General Beauregard, a lottery wheel ought to be carved on one of its faces. If Beauregard was a great soldier 30 years ago, and did what he could for the success of secession, and the South wants to honor him for that part of his record, it has a perfect right to do so; but it should not ignore the other half of his life in doing so. Beauregard deliberately sold his reputation as a Confederate soldier to one of the most demoralizing swin-

dles the country ever suffered, and has probably, by so doing, done the South more than enough injury in cultivating the gambling habit among its young men and people generally to balance any possible honor he may have brought that section.—*Springfield Republican*.

THE SELFISHNESS OF MILLIONAIRES.—In New York City there are more than a thousand millionaires; adding the number outside the city, there are more than fifteen hundred in the State. Some of them are doing great good with their wealth, but how many? The great majority of them are doing scarcely anything for the benefit of the public. What is the public to them? Very much. Without the public they would be as poor as Robinson Crusoe. Their money has for the most part been made out of the public, by franchises, unearned increment, patronage, trade, speculation. Why not do something substantial for the good of that public? Why not practice reciprocity?—*Living Church*.

OBITUARY.

JULES FERRY.

Courrier des Etats Unis (New York), March 18.—The public said that the Radicals had had their day, and thought that the return of M. Ferry to the political stage was not a bad thing for the Republic. The new President of the Senate justified the confidence reposed in him. His speech, on taking his seat, less than three weeks ago, demonstrated that he was disposed to be as conciliatory as possible. The tone of the speech is perfectly exemplified by its concluding words: "Our Republic is open to all; it is not the property of any sect, of any group, even though the group be that of the men who founded the Republic. It receives all men of good faith, and of good will. To make a place for them, however, there is no need, I imagine, of Republicans making war on each other. Such a thing would show an entire misunderstanding of the great rallying movement of large masses, which, in despite of incidents and accidents, pursues its deliberate march, because it is conducted by the force of things and the interests of the country." Whether he nursed, as his adversaries alleged, a secret hope of attaining another Presidency, and becoming chief magistrate of the Republic, can only be conjectured. There was nothing, however, in his attitude to suggest a secret hostility to President Carnot. This fact will double the regret at the premature death of the President of the Senate, who seemed likely to render great services to the Republic of which he was one of the founders. Born at Saint-Dié (Vosges) on the 5th of April, 1832, M. Ferry was nearly sixty-one years old. He became a member of the bar of Paris in 1851, and in 1865 joined the editorial force of *Le Temps*. Elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1863 and again in 1869, his influence in the Chamber constantly increased, although he was one of the leaders of the opposition. When the revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, occurred, he was made a member of the Government of the National Defense which had its headquarters at the Hotel de Ville. During the siege of Paris his activity was boundless. After the Republic was organized he was mentioned for the place of Minister to the United States, but instead was appointed Minister to Athens, where he remained until after the resignation of Thiers (May 24, 1873). Upon his return to Paris he became again an active member of the Deputies. The fall of MacMahon was succeeded by the election of President Grévy, who gave a seat in his first Cabinet to Ferry, appointing him Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts. As Minister he offered and, in spite of violent opposition, secured the enactment of a bill forbidding members of congregations not recognized by law to teach in educational establishments either public or private. The religious congregations fiercely

resisted the execution of the law, and did their best to make M. Ferry unpopular. In 1883, when he was President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, he started the expedition to Tonquin, which was destined to cloud his political career. The Chamber acquiesced in the Tonquin expedition and voted the Minister all the money he asked for until the 28th of March, 1885, on which day, while there was pending a bill appropriating 2,000,000 francs for the expedition, there arrived news of the precipitous evacuation of Langson. A sort of panic seized the Chamber, and the Cabinet had to resign. M. Ferry, both in and out of the Chamber, vigorously opposed the Boulangist movement, due principally, he declared, to the Radical party, which consequently hated Ferry like poison. When he attended the obsequies of Hippolyte Carnot, the father of the President, on March 20, 1888, an enormous rowd seemed disposed to lay violent hands on him, reviling him as "Tonquinese"—a name which he regarded as an honor—and as an enemy of the Radicals. Three months before (Dec. 10, 1887) he had been wounded by a revolver fired by a fanatic or madman named Aubertin. The Paris dispatches attribute M. Ferry's death to the consequences of this wound. Chosen Senator on Jan. 4, 1891, in his native Vosges, his election to the Presidency of the Senate crowned the well-filled career of one who had been a faithful servant of France and of the Republic.

New York Staats-Zeitung, March 18.—About him rallied the last remnants of the defenders of the citizens' Republic. They hoped by the aid of him whom they had just elevated to the Presidency of the Senate to save their country from the enemies who swarmed on all sides—from the eager Boulangists, from the threatening Monarchists, and from the glowering Anarchists. But *l'homme propose et Dieu dispose*—man proposes, God disposes. In less than three weeks from the time of his election, Ferry, the only man who could carry out Ferry's programme, lay in his coffin. The citizens' Republic has suffered a severe, an irreparable loss. It is very probable that Ferry would have accomplished his aims; they were in harmony with the interests of the Republic, and, moreover, he had the power to execute and establish what he designed. Those he leaves behind him are in part weaklings and in part self-seekers, who place their individual concerns above those of the Republic.

Baltimore American, March 18.—He was one of the strong men whom journalism has given to French statesmanship. His editorials gave *Le Temps* its influence, authority, and success. He was elected to Parliament, and his eloquence made him famous. During the war he was Mayor of Paris, and he held his ground nobly when others had fled. Again he was in Parliament, and for fifteen years his career was as picturesque and exciting as that of any man in that country. In it all he was the same cool, calculating, self-possessed, clear-headed Ferry. He was member of several Cabinets; thrice he was Premier, and all the time he was one of the conspicuous statesmen of France. Colonial exploits brought about his fall. The disasters in Tonquin and the trick that Bismarck played upon him in persuading him to seize Tunis inflamed the popular mind, and then it was that the crowds wanted to throw him into the river. For two years nothing of importance was heard of him, but in 1887 he came out against Boulanger, and his speech attracted the people's attention and inspired their respect. Gradually he regained his popularity. He was not touched by the Panama scandal. His integrity was unquestioned. His personal honor was clean and clear, and when, on the 24th of February last, he was elected President of the Senate, his name once more became connected with the chief magistracy of the Republic for which he had been an unsuccessful aspirant six years before.

Boston Evening Transcript, March 18.—With all Ferry's mistakes, he never, so far as

the world knows—and his whole career has been scrutinized with the keen eyes of hatred—made the greatest of all mistakes. He was regarded as a man with clean hands; as fanatic, but not corrupt. Some of the men who are now most besmirched with Panama mud were the masters of the hounds that hunted him out of office. Ferry's recent election to the Presidency of the Senate was to these men the crowning humiliation of their fall; and probably was brought about for the purpose of strengthening the Ministry by securing for it the vigilance and vigor of the statesman who had an account of long standing to settle with Clemenceau and his companions.

Philadelphia Record, March 18.—No sterner nor more vigorous foe of Imperialism, Ecclesiasticism, and Socialism has during this generation asserted individual mastery in the field of French politics; and his enemies were accordingly to be found among nearly all classes of the populace. But he lived to see Royalism a mere empty shadow, the power of the Church in temporal affairs reduced to a nullity, and even the dreaded Parisian mob overawed and held in check by the patriotic soldiers of the Republic. He loved power, and the display and conspicuity of official station; but he was not venal, and the Panama Canal scandal, which wrought havoc with so many reputations, left the name of Jules Ferry unsmirched. For such a man the historians of the future will doubtless weave wreaths of laurel, whatever may be the hasty judgment of his contemporaries.

Philadelphia Ledger, March 20.—Jules Ferry was one of the strongest props and pillars of the Republic up to the very day of his death. His public spirit was unquestionable, and, while the danger of governmental dissolution seemed so imminent, as it still does, the thoughtful, conservative republicans of France confidently looked to him as one to whom the helm of the ship of State might be safely entrusted. He stood the representative of popular strength equally against the leveling schemes of the Socialists and the treasonable machinations of the Imperialists and Royalists.

New York Evening Post, March 18.—It will be a good while before France produces his like, for his type of statesman was one in which modern democracies show no tendency to abound—the austere, independent, imperious type which was represented in England in the last century by the old Whigs, who were willing to do everything for the people, but not by or through the people.

Springfield Republican, March 18.—It has been to Ferry's credit that no man was hated worse than he by the Rochefort faction and their fellow disorganizers. His work for the Republic has been constructive and in the line of insuring its permanency. He was really one of the fathers of the republic, as much so as Thiers and Leon Say. To lose popular favor and be refused participation in the Government, as he was in 1887, was a severe blow to him—as severe as undeserved. It was, therefore, of more than usual consequence that he was lifted in his last days to a position in that Government which is only second in importance to a Cabinet portfolio, if, indeed, it be second to this.

Chicago Evening Journal, March 18.—The career of this man is comparable in many respects to that of James G. Blaine. Like Blaine he was born of humble though not obscure parents in a back-country town, fought his way into public recognition by sheer force of the gray matter under his hat, served his country honestly and brilliantly, and then went to his grave without the crowning honor which he had a right to seek. But the scenes through which the Frenchman fought his way were wilder than any in which the American figured, and his services were at once more dramatically conspicuous, more unselfish, and more tragically misunderstood.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Blaine (James G.). Edgar C. Beall, M.D. *Phren. Jour.*, March, 4 pp. With Portrait. Characteristics of Mr. Blaine.
- Bristow (George Frederick). George Henry Curtis. *Music*, March, 18 pp.
- Flaubert (Gustave). Henry James. *Macmillan's Mag.*, London, March, 12 pp.
- Förster (Augusta), the Poor Girl's Friend. L. P. Lewis. *Home-Maker*, March, 2 pp. With Portrait.
- George Sand, Recollections of. Madame Adam. *N. A. Rev.*, March, 10 pp.
- Harris (Carlyle W.), A Precognograph. From a Personal Examination. *Phren. Jour.*, March, 3 pp. With Portrait.
- Janssen (John), Historian of the German People. Charles Galton. *Month*, London, March, 9 pp.
- Lamb (Martha J.). Historian. *Phren. Jour.*, March. With Portrait.
- Meredith (George) as a Journalist. F. Dolman. *New Rev.*, London, March, 7 pp.
- Miller (Robert H.), Preacher and Debater. *Phren. Jour.*, March, 3 pp. With Portrait.
- Phillips (Mary)—A Colonial Belle. Caroline Hicks. *Home-Maker*, March, 2 pp. With Portrait.
- To'd (Silas): Mariner and Methodist. Austin Dobson. *Temple Bar*, London, March, 8 pp.
- Webb (Thomas Stallard): Historical Engraver to Four Sovereigns. *Temple Bar*, London, March, 11 pp.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

- American Literature, The Essay in. I. Ernest F. Du Brul, B.L. *Cath. Reading Circle Rev.*, March, 6 pp. A study in American literature.
- Architecture—A Profession or an Art. T. G. Jackson. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 11 pp. An answer to Lord Grimthorpe's article in *The Nineteenth Century* for January.
- Bohemian Popular Poetry and Music. J. J. Kral. *Music*, March, 25 pp. Descriptive.
- College of France (The). Frederic Carrel. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 22 pp. Historical and descriptive.
- Comédie Française (The) of To-Day. Albert D. Vandam. *New Rev.*, London, March, 14 pp. Descriptive.
- Expression, Rules for. Part Third. Expression in Song Without Words. Richard Welton. *Music*, March, 12 pp.
- Haidahs (The), Their Arts and Myths. *Manitoba*, Feb., 3 pp.
- "Julius Caesar" (Shakespeare's). Julia Wedgewood. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 13 pp.
- Paragraphs (the), In Defense of. By the Editor of *Vanity Fair*. *Nat. Rev.*, London, March, 6 pp.
- Piano-Playing, Philosophy in. Fingering. Adolph Carpe. *Music*, March, 12 pp.
- Spain at the World's Fair. The Spanish Minister. *N. A. Rev.*, March, 6 pp.
- Teacher's (The) Training of Himself. The Rev. J. E. C. Weildon. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 18 pp. The physical, moral, and intellectual qualifications of the teacher.
- Tennyson, Aspects of. IV. The Classical Poems. Herbert Paul, M.P. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 18 pp.
- Tennyson, Talks with. Agnes Grace Weld. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 4 pp.
- Wit and Humour (Jewish). Hermann Adler, Chief Rabbi. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 13 pp. A Lecture delivered at the London Institution, Jan. 5, 1893.

POLITICAL.

- Argentine Problem (The). W. R. Lawson. *Banker's Mag.*, London, March, 26 pp. Careful review of Argentine finances.
- Egypt, England in. Edward Dicey, C.B. *New Rev.*, London, March, 12 pp. Advocates the retention of Egypt as essential to the interests of England.
- Free Trade (Thorough). Robert Ewen. *Westminster Rev.*, London, March, 6 pp.
- French Revolution (the). The Financial Causes of. Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, M.P. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 16 pp.
- Home Rule, American Side-Lights on. T. W. Russell, M.P. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 13 pp. The experiment of Home Rule in Canada, etc.
- Home-Rule Bill (The). Justin McCarthy, M.P., and Thomas Sexton, M.P. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 6 pp.
- Home-Rule Bill (the), Notes on. I. Clause Nine, Frederic Harrison; II. The Mutual Safeguards, J. E. Redmond, M.P.; III. Home Rule in Croatia, Donald Crawford, M.P. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 1 pp.
- India, the Ruin of, The Rupee and. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 10 pp. The point of this paper is that "the depreciation of the rupee in relation to gold affects the population at large."
- Labour Problem (The). I. Pressing Reforms, The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, Bart, M.P.; II. The New Unionism, Tom Mann. *New Rev.*, London, March, 23 pp.
- Nation (a), What Is? Prof. Mahaffy. *New Rev.*, London, March, 14 pp. This paper has especial bearing upon the political agitations which claim that Scotland, Ireland, and Wales are distinct nations.
- Panama Scandals (the), After. Louis Andrieux. *New Rev.*, London, March, 5 pp. Discusses the political crisis through which France is passing.
- Republicanism in France. Frederick V. Fisher. *Westminster Rev.*, London, March, 10 pp. Historical.
- Russian Propaganda. Professor Vambéry. *Nat. Rev.*, London, March, 7 pp.
- Statehood, Claims to: I. New Mexico, The Gov. of New Mexico. II. Arizona, The ex-Gov. of Arizona. *N. A. Rev.*, March, 13 pp.

RELIGIOUS.

- Agnoticism in Theory and Practice. The Rev. John Gerard. *Month*, London, March, 14 pp.
- Ainu (the Japanese), The Religion of. The Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D.D. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, April, 5 pp.
- Balaam and His Day. Prof. A. B. Hyde, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, March-April, 9 pp.
- Bibles (Our Library). III—Critical Editions. John Scrimger. *Pres. College Jour.*, Montreal, March, 4 pp.
- Brahminism Past and Present. I. The Rev. Prof. T. M. Lindsay. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, April, 8 pp.
- Calvary, The True Site of. The Rev. John Walsh. *Cath. Reading Circle Rev.*, March, 10 pp.
- Catholic Church (The Holy). The Rev. R. E. Bartlett. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 12 pp. Various opinions discussed.

- Disestablishment, The State Bishops and. The Rev. A. Graham-Barton. *Westminster Rev.*, London, March, 7½ pp. Favors disestablishment.
- Future Life (a), Conceptions of. Archdeacon Farrar. *N. A. Rev.*, March, 9 pp. Considers the question of the immortality of the soul.
- India of To-day. The Rev. James Johnston. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, April, 7 pp.
- Mormon-Delusion (the), The End of. The Rev. D. L. Leonard. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, April, 3 pp.
- Pwos (the), Something About. The Rev. L. W. Cronkhite, Bassein, Burma. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, April, 5½ pp. The Pwos are one of the Karen tribes of Burma.
- Revival (The): A Symposium. The Rev. J. O. Peck, D.D.; the Rev. W. N. Brodbeck, D.D.; the Rev. H. W. Bolton, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, March-April, 12 pp. The questions considered are: The Preparation for the Revival; The Prosecution of the Revival; After the Revival.
- "Sunday Service (The)." The Rev. T. B. Neely, LL.D. *Meth. Rev.*, March-April, 13 pp. Descriptive of Wesley's Book, called *The Sunday Service of Methodists in North America, and Other Occasional Services*.
- Theology, Our Largest School of. Bishop J. H. Vincent, LL.D. *Meth. Rev.*, March-April, 16 pp. Treats of ministerial education in the M. E. Church.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Asteroids (Two), Some Effects of a Collision Between. S. J. Corrigan. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 4 pp.
- Cerebration (Unconscious). Joel H. Metcalf, Ph.D. *Psychical Rev.*, Feb., 11½ pp.
- Cholera (Asiatic), Vaccination Against. Dr. Haffkine, of the Pasteur Institute. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 14 pp.
- Cholera (The Coming). Ernest Hart, M.D. *New Rev.*, London, March, 16 pp.
- Consciousness, Immediate and Mediate Testimony of. T. E. Allen. *Psychical Rev.*, Feb., 9½ pp.
- Fads of Medical Men. Cyrus Edson, M.D. *N. A. Rev.*, March, 7 pp.
- Gunshot Wound of the Brain, Causing a Form of Aphasia in Which the Loss of Nouns Was the Striking Feature. Ernest Laplace, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, March, 3 pp.
- High Buildings and Earthquakes. Prof. N. S. Shaler. *N. A. Rev.*, March, 8 pp. The danger from earthquakes.
- Human Pursuits, and How to Study Them Phrenologically.—The Lawyer. Prof. Nelson Sizer. *Phren. Jour.*, March, 5½ pp.
- Hypnotism, The Common Sense of. Lloyd Storr-Best. *New Rev.*, London, March, 11 pp. Therapeutic and surgical uses to which hypnotism is put, etc.
- Hypnotism (The New)—A Reply. C. Lloyd Tuckey, M.D. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 7 pp.
- Jupiter (The Planet) and Its Satellites. W. H. Pickering. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 10 pp.
- "Natural Selection," The Inadequacy of. II. Herbert Spencer. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 18 pp.
- Race-Studies. I.—Germany. F. L. Oswald, M.D. *Phren. Jour.*, March, 5 pp. Illus.
- Refraction of Rays in Rock-Salt, Sylvite, and Fluorite. H. Rubens and B. W. Snow. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 10 pp. With Plates.
- Solar Corona (the), Photography of, without an Eclipse. George P. Hale. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 2 pp.
- Solar Electro-Magnetic Induction. M. A. Veeder. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 3 pp.
- Spectra (The) of the Elements, The Work of Kayser and Runge on. Joseph S. Ames. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 5 pp.
- Spectroheliograph (The). George E. Hale. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 17 pp.
- Swift's Comet (a 1892). A. E. Douglass. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 3½ pp.
- Talent and Character, Their Study and Culture. Chapter III. The Skull and Its Relation to the Brain. *Phren. Jour.*, March, 7 pp. Illus.
- Time-Observations, A Simple Method of Reducing, Made with a Transit-Instrument. For Amateur Astronomers. Charles B. Hill. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, March, 14 pp.
- Touch, the Sense of, Simultaneous Stimulations of. An Experimental Study of. William O. Krohn, Ph.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, March, 16 pp. Illus.
- Valleys (Inaccessible); A Study in Physical Geography. Prof. Alfred R. Wallace. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 14 pp.
- Voice-Production, The First Principles of, in Song and Speech. Thomas Kelly. *Month*, London, March, 16 pp.
- Zoo (The) in Calcutta. C. T. Buckland. *Longman's Mag.*, London, March, 13 pp.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- America and Australasia, A Britisher's Impressions of. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Meath. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 22 pp.
- Crime, The Decrease of. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, K.C.B. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 13 pp. Presents statistics to show that crime is decreasing.
- Domestic Service, The Dislike to. Clementina Black. *XIX Cent.*, London, March, 3 pp.
- Dutch Society in Java. W. Basil Worsfold. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 11 pp. Descriptive.
- England in the Orient. Prof. Arminius Vambéry. *N. A. Rev.*, March, 6 pp. Points out the effects of English civilization upon India.
- Familistère (the) at Guise, A Visit to. Charles Hancock. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 9 pp. Description of a coöperative society.
- French-Canadian Habitant (The). Lady Jephson. *Nat. Rev.*, London, March, 7 pp.
- Insurance (Modern) and Its Possibilities. By the Pres. of the Mutual Life Ins. Co.; the Pres. of the Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co.; the Pres. of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Co.; and the Pres. of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. *N. A. Rev.*, March, 20 pp.
- Moloch in England. *Westminster Rev.*, London, March, 8 pp. A terrible picture of "baby-farming."
- Persia, Homes in. George Donaldson. *Home-Maker*, March, 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Poor-Law Reform. The Rev. S. Barnett. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, March, 14 pp. The necessity for reform.
- Restaurants for the Laboring Classes. Miss Malleck. *Nat. Rev.*, London, March, 9 pp.
- Social Problems, City Missions and. The Rev. M. North. *Meth. Rev.*, March-April, 12 pp.
- Tibetans (the) Among. Isabella L. Bishop, F.R.G.S. *Leisure Hour*, London, March, 7 pp.

Current Events.

Trade, The Depression of: Opinions of Men of Business. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 19 pp. The questions submitted were, 1st, as to the causes of the present depression, and, 2d, is this depression likely to continue?

Urban Populations. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bedford. *Fort. Rev.*, London, March, 6 pp. Deals with the deterioration of urban populations.

Wives, Maltreatment of. Mabel Sharman Crawford. *Westminster Rev.*, London, March, 12 pp. Shows the necessity for legislation on this subject.

Women, A Plea for. By a Woman. *Westminster Rev.*, London, March, 3½ pp. UNCLASSIFIED.

Bank-Circulation (National and State). A. B. Hepburn. *Annals Amer. Acad.*, March, 8 pp.

Banking (American) and the Money-Supply of the Future. M. D. Harter. *Annals Amer. Acad.*, March, 13 pp.

Banking (National) and the Clearing-House. The Hon. A. B. Hepburn, Comptroller of the Currency. *N. A. Rev.*, March, 12 pp.

Banking-System—Old and New. J. H. Walker. *Annals Amer. Acad.*, March, 15 pp.

Bank Notes (National), Basis of Security for. Henry Bacon. *Annals Amer. Acad.*, March, 10 pp.

Banks (National and State). Horace White. *Annals Amer. Acad.*, March, 29 pp.

Bois d'Amour (the), A Visit to. *Belgravia*, London, March, 13 pp.

Claudiaudience, Mysterious Music Revealed Through. Hester M. Poole. *Psychical Rev.*, Feb., 4 pp. An account of personal experiences.

Farming (American) a Hundred Years Hence. The Hon. J. M. Rusk, ex-Sec. of Agriculture. *N. A. Rev.*, March, 18 pp.

Field-Sports, The Future of. G. W. Hartley. *Macmillan's Mag.*, London, March, 9 pp.

France, Constitutional and Organic Laws of, 1875-1889. Translated, with an Historical Introduction, by C. F. A. Currier, Mass. Institute of Technology. *Annals Amer. Acad.*, March, Supplement, 76 pp.

Hansom and Their Drivers. W. H. Wilkins. *NIX Cent.*, London, March, 10 pp. Descriptive.

House of Commons (the), Enlargement of. Charles Barry, F.R.S. *NIX Cent.*, London, March, 4 pp. With Plan and View. Descriptive.

Island-Life (an), Lights and Shadows of. Sydney Morien. *Home-Maker*, March, 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

A Little Minx. Ada Cambridge. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50c. A story of a curate's wife in Australia.

Agassiz (Louis). C. F. Holder. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50. The life and work of Agassiz.

An Odd Situation. Stanley Waterloo. Morrill, Higgins, & Co. Cloth, \$1.25. A story that touches on reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

Art-Form, Genesis of. G. L. Raymond. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$2.25.

Carlsbad: A Medico-Guide. E. Kleen, M.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 75c. A book of reference.

Christ, How to Bring Men to. R. A. Torrey, Supt. Chicago Bible-Institute. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, 75c.

Colossus (The). A Novel. Opie Read. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.25.

Cross (the), The Comments at. Six Lent Sermons. Cameron Mann. Thomas Whittaker. Cloth, 60c.

Heroes of the Goodwin Sands. The Rev. Thomas S. Treanor, M.A., Chaplain, Missions to Seamen, Deal and the Downs. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, illus., \$1.50. An account of the deeds of the "humble heroes of the Kentish coast."

Imperial Purple. Edgar Saltus. Morrill, Higgins, & Co. Paper, 50c.

Life and Labor of the People in London. C. Booth. Vol. 3. Blocks of Buildings, Schools, and Immigration. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Malta, The Story of. Maturin M. Ballou. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Money, The History and Theory of. Sidney Sherwood, Ph.D. Being a Special Course of Twelve Lectures in Finance, with a Syllabus and Attendant Discussion. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, \$2.

Moses, the Servant of God. F. B. Meyer, B.A. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, \$1.

National Life and Character. A Forecast. Charles H. Pearson. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$4.

On Sledge and Horseback, to the Outcast Siberian Lepers. Kate Marsden. Cassell Pub. Co. Cloth, illus., \$2.

Palimpsest (The); or, The Princess Marfa. Gilbert Augustin Thierry. Cassell Pub. Co. 50c.

Paul, The Gospel of. Charles Carroll Everett. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Philippians (the), The Epistle to. Robert Rainy, D.D. A. C. Armstrong and Son. Cloth, \$1.50. This is the first volume of the Sixth Series, 1892-3, of The Expositor's Bible, Edited by the Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A., LL.D.

Religion, The Evolution of. The Gifford Lectures. Delivered before the University of St. Andrew's by Edward Caird, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L. Prof. of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 2 Vols., \$4.

Salem Witches (the), Were They Guiltless? Barrett Wendell. A Paper Read before the Essex Institute. Salem Press Pub. and Print. Co., Salem, Mass. Paper, 50c. The writer argues that the so-called Salem witches used what is known as hypnotism.

Socialism and the American Spirit. Nicholas Paine Gilman. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50. Treats of a special aspect of Socialism—its standing, and its probable future in the United States.

Tell Amarna Tablets. Translated and Edited by C. R. Conder. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.75.

Tenting on the Plains; or, General Custer in Kansas and Texas. Elizabeth B. Custer. C. L. Webster & Co. Cloth, illus.

Tools and the Man. Property and Industry Under the Christian Law. Washington Gladden. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25. The key-note of this book is found in the author's words: "I have been confirmed in the belief that the Christian law, when rightly interpreted, contains the solution of the social problem."

Unseen (the), The World of. An Essay on the Relation of Higher Space and Things Eternal. The Rev. A. Willink. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Vacation-Tourist (the) in Europe, A Satchel-Guide for. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Leatherette, \$1.50.

Wednesday, March 15.

In the Senate, Mr. Gorman offers a resolution reconstructing the Standing and Select Committees according to caucus agreement, which is adopted; the President sends in a list of nominations headed by William McAdoo for Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Edward B. Whitney for Assistant Attorney-General. In the New York Assembly, a resolution, asking for information as to the manner in which the moneys appropriated for the World's Fair had been spent, is passed after an exciting and acrimonious debate. Samuel W. Allerton is nominated for Mayor of Chicago. Property of the New York and New England Railroad is seized by the Sheriff at Hartford. The Directors of the New York Central Railroad vote to increase the capital stock by over \$10,000,000; the contract for the purchase of the New York and Northern road is approved. In New York City, the Rapid-Transit Commission meets; Comptroller Myers urges that the Manhattan Company be compelled to pay for increased privileges.

In the Panama trials the Advocate-General in his speech severely denounces MM. C. de Lesseps and Baihaut and the other defendants. Chancellor von Caprivi rejects a compromise offered by the National Liberals on the Army Bill.

Thursday, March 16.

The Senate meets, and without action adjourns until Monday. In Albany, the Senate Committee on Cities gives a hearing on the Croton Watershed Bill, and rejects the amendments proposed by the Academy of Medicine; the Assembly Committee on Cities give a hearing on Rapid-Transit Bills. In New York City, Recorder Smyth denies the motion for a new trial in the case of Carlyle W. Harris, convicted of the murder of Helen Potts.

It is reported from Hawaii that the Royalists are greatly strengthened by the hitch in annexation proceedings. Lord Salisbury is ill with influenza; Mr. Gladstone is able to attend to business. The London Russo-Jewish Committee appeals to all Hebrew financiers in Europe to boycott Russian loans. In the Russian province of Podolia there are reported 305 cases of cholera for the last two weeks.

Friday, March 17.

The New York Assembly passes Mr. Webster's Croton Watershed Bill; the Joint Committee on Taxation introduces six bills amending the tax laws. Writs of certiorari are allowed in the cases of the licenses granted to the Guttenburg, Monmouth Park, and Gloucester racing associations. Howard J. Schneider is hanged in Washington for the murder of his wife. St. Patrick's Day is celebrated.

M. Jules Ferry, the new President of the French Senate, dies suddenly of heart disease. A dynamite bomb explodes in the official residence of United States Minister Porter at Rome; no one injured. The German Reichstag committee rejects the second reading of the Army Bill, and adjourns till after Easter. The Storting passes, 64 to 50, a resolution asserting the right of Norway to separate consular service abroad and complete autonomy at home; a Cabinet crisis is imminent.

Saturday, March 18.

Seven trainmen on the Lake Shore Railroad, refusing to handle Ann Arbor cars, are arrested on an order from a Federal Court. David H. Armstrong, ex-United States Senator, dies in St. Louis. A loss of nearly half a million dollars is caused by a fire in Milwaukee. George A. Baird, better known as "Squire Abington," an English sporting man of some notoriety, dies in New Orleans. Governor Flower says the Corbett-Mitchell fight will not be allowed to take place in the State of New York. The Montana silver statue of Miss Ada Rehan is cast at Chicago. In New York City, \$200,000 is given to the Teachers' College.

It is said that a document has been found showing the payment of 5,000 francs of Panama money to ex-Premier Crispi by Baron Reinach. The French Government decides on a State funeral for M. Ferry on Wednesday. A lighted dynamite bomb is found on the steps of the Palazzo Altieri in Rome, but the fuse is extinguished and explosion prevented.

Sunday, March 19.

Mayor Gilroy, of New York, requests the chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities to give him a hearing on the Rapid-Transit Bills. It is said that the pool-sellers have organized a telegraph corporation at Albany. Tremont Temple, Boston, is damaged to the extent of \$375,000 by fire. Miss Clara Barton, as president of the National Red Cross, accepts Dr. Joseph Gardner's gift of 700 acres of land in Indiana.

Twenty-two people are killed in a fire at Saint Sebastian, Spain.

Monday, March 20.

The Senate receives from the President the following nominations: James B. Eustis, Minister to France; Theodore Runyan, to Germany; John E. Risley, to Denmark; James G. Jenkins, Circuit Judge, Seventh Judicial District; Wade Hampton, Commissioner of Railroads; those of Eustis and Hampton are confirmed. Ex-Representative Blount sails from San Francisco for Honolulu on the revenue-cutter *Rush*, on a special mission to Hawaii. Controller Campbell makes a report to the New York Legislature concerning the expenses of the State World's Fair Commission. The people of Pittsfield, Mass., give a reception in honor of ex-Senator and Mrs. Dawes. In New York City, Recorder Smyth re-sentences Carlyle W. Harris to execution during the week beginning Monday, May 8. News is received of the finding of two life-boats of the missing steamship *Naronic*, and it is generally believed that she is lost. The trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine protest against the proposed rapid-transit road in Tenth Avenue. The Metropolitan Opera House is leased to Henry E. Abbey.

Arguments are made for the defense in the Panama trials. A report that French troops had been landed at San Domingo causes excitement in Madrid. It is expected that the German Reichstag will be dissolved in the latter part of April. Premier Giolitti makes a report to the Chamber of Deputies on the Italian bank scandals.

Tuesday, March 21.

The New York Senate passes the Bill allowing savings-banks to extend the scope of their investments; Governor Flower's Adirondack Park Bill is discussed. The Republican State Convention in Rhode Island renominates D. Russell Brown for Governor; the Democrats nominate David S. Baker. The application of the Receivers of the Reading Road for leave to issue certificates is referred to a Master. Thomas F. Cunningham is elected a State Senator in the IXth District, to succeed the late E. P. Hagan.

In the Assize Court, Paris, the Panama trials culminate in the sentence of M. Baihaut, ex-Minister of Public Works, to five years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 750,000 francs, and to a forfeiture of civil rights; M. Blondin ("go-between" in the bribery of Baihaut), two years' imprisonment; M. Charles de Lesseps (who bribed Baihaut), one year's imprisonment "to run concurrently with the five years' sentence already imposed"; the other defendants are acquitted. Six more dynamite bombs are thrown in Rome, the explosion of one of which shatters the palace of the Pope's Grand Marshal; great alarm prevails. The House of Commons orders to first reading the Government's Bill for the creation of Parish Councils. In the City Hall, Moscow, the Mayor is fatally shot by one Adrianoff, believed to be insane. Rector Ahlwardt creates a sensation in the German Reichstag by stating that Prince Bismarck, while Chancellor, had repeatedly made fraudulent contracts with Hebrew financiers by which the Government had lost hundreds of millions.

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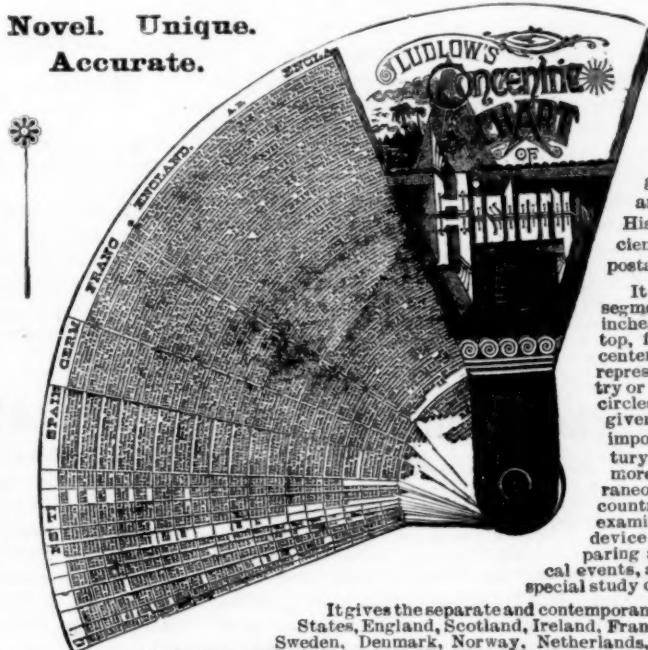
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